

DAILY REPORT

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U.S.-SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS TERMED 'SHOW'

HK161215 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Te An [3676 1344]: "Much Ado About Nothing"]

[Text] Eugene Rostow, head of the U.S. delegation to the UN disarmament talks, complained on 9 February that the Soviet Union's menacing actions and "its increasing the military strength to an extraordinary extent" had "overshadowed the arms control (talks)." He said that people had become more and more suspicious of the Soviet Union's failure to observe the nuclear arms limitation treaty. This was not something unique, but had a counterpart. Not long ago, TASS accused the United States of using the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe as a "disguise" for deploying new missiles.

Each side suspects that the opposite side will not really carry out disarmament, yet they both want to sit together to talk loudly about disarmament. The mystery of this show of "much ado about nothing" on the international political stage lies in the fact that each wants to shirk the responsibility and shift the blame of not being willing to carry out disarmament onto the other. Therefore, they simply abuse each other at the conference table to show that they are reasonable in order to win the sympathy of the world's public opinion. The so-called disarmament talks are an out-and-out show for the benefit of others.

People pointed out long ago that disarmament talks between the two superpowers would not solve any problem in their contention for domination. Ultimately, the struggle between them can be solved only through a trial of strength. This is the reason why the more disarmament talks are held, the more intense the arms race.

ARTICLE VIEWS NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS IN 1980'S

HK121356 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 82 p 7

[Abridged article by Duan Chengpu [3008 2110 3877], Lu Xingjian [0712 5887 0256] and Meng Yan [1322 5888]: "North-South Relations in the 1980's" -- originally carried in issue No 2 of XIANDIA GUOJI GUANXI [CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS] published by the Modern International Relations Research Institute]

[Text] Issues connected with the North-South economic relations are outstanding and major political issues in current international relations. The North-South dialogues held in the 1970's for changing international economic relations consistently failed to break the deadlock. What kinds of developments in the North-South relations will be seen in the 1980's? This is an important question really worth studying.

From the 1970's to the present, the great development of modern productive forces has resulted in an increasingly internationalized production and exchange of commodities, and the Third World's struggle in the field of petroleum has made breakthroughs in the old international economic system. As a result, the world economy is undergoing a structural transformation worldwide. During the process of readjusting international economic relations, some new factors have emerged which are beneficial to the economic development of the Third World: 1) After several growth surges in consumption, the domestic markets of the Western countries have generally reached saturation and the Western countries are anxiously trying to expand their markets in the Third World. 2) Rising petroleum costs have forced the Western countries' energy-intensive heavy industries such as the iron and steel industry, the oil refining industry and the chemical fiber industry to start moving into the Third World. 3) To achieve an ample supply of petroleum, the Western countries have made an unprecedentedly great surge in carrying out a worldwide general survey and exploration of petroleum resources.

However, we can also see, on the basis of current international economic relations, that there are factors which impede the economic development of the Third World.

The major factors are: 1) The prices of primary products in international markets are falling. 2) Trade protectionism in the West is becoming increasingly popular. 3) Deficiency in development funds. 4) Third World countries shoulder extremely heavy burdens because of foreign debts.

Judging from the objective international conditions, we can see that in the 1980's, Third World countries are facing the following question of common concern: How are we to make the full use of favorable factors, and how are we to exert ourselves to the utmost to check the influence of unfavorable factors and achieve a faster economic development of the Third World? The things that impede the economic development of the Third World include not only the inequitable international economic system, but also the anticrisis policy of shifting one's troubles onto others which has been extensively promoted by governments in the West. Therefore, the Third World must persist in establishing a new international economic order of equality and mutual benefit and oppose any attempt of the countries of the North to shift a crisis onto other countries. This kind of struggle is advantageous to the Third World countries' efforts to overcome economic difficulties and is also advantageous to the Western countries' efforts to alleviate crises, prolong the interval between crises and put an end to stagnation. Only by so doing will it be possible for people to strive for improved North-South relations in the 1980's.

Throughout most of the 1970's, the Western countries ignored the influence on the world economy and the strategic international setup of issues connected with the North-South relations, and stubbornly opposed Third World countries' equitable demand for establishing a new international economic order. At the end of the 1970's, the Western economic crisis intensified and a strategic view emerged in Western Europe, which held that efforts to solve issues connected with the North-South relations should be integrated with efforts to alleviate the Western economic crisis. According to this view, formulating a strategy to counter crisis on the basis of one's own country's macroeconomy is not enough to deal with the current crisis; it is imperative to seek a way to eliminate the crisis by making improvements in one's economic contacts with Third World countries.

In order to safeguard Western Europe's economic interests and political security, West European countries have decided on three basic objectives: 1) Guarantee a stable supply of energy and raw materials required to achieve economic growth in Western Europe. 2) Sharpen Western Europe's ability to contend with other Western powers in the Third World, and strengthen West Europe's position in the Third World market. 3) Maintain political stability in the Third World and prevent the two superpowers, namely, the Soviet Union and the United States, from vying with each other for the Third World and aggravating Third World turmoils.

West European countries' guiding principles for deciding specific policies and tactics are: 1) With regard to energy issues, it is imperative to strive to reach agreements with Third World oil-producing countries so as to guarantee a supply of petroleum and a "predictability" of petroleum prices. 2) With regard to development issues, it is imperative to try in every way possible to enable the Third World to obtain more development funds so as to overcome the economic difficulties facing the Third World. 3) With regard to issues concerning industry and trade, it is imperative to relax restrictions imposed on the import of Third World manufactured goods and increase the European Economic Community's shares of capital, commodities and technology in the Third World market. 4) Play a supporting role in opposing hegemonism and assist Europe's neighboring regions in maintaining political stability.

These strategic ideas of West European countries and the specific policies adopted on the basis of these ideas were quickly welcomed by many Third World countries, thus promoting the development of the North-South relations. During the 1970's, West European countries and Third World countries constantly held "North-South dialogues."

As a result, two "Lome agreements" were signed between nations in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and nations of the European Economic Community, and the Cancun summit meeting of heads of governments and states from 22 countries of both the North and the South was held last October in Mexico.

The Cancun summit meeting was a great event in international relations and was also a major breakthrough in North-South dialogues. This meeting should have opened up a new prospect for global negotiations. Because of the stubborn position the United States clings to, the meeting failed to make any major progress. Shortly before the Cancun summit meeting, the United States advanced a "strategy for global economic growth" which is completely antagonistic to the strategy of the European Economic Community. The substance of the U.S. strategy is essentially what the United States has consistently upheld: The United States is the overlord of the world economy; to break away from global crises, it is imperative to promote the U.S. economy first; at the same time, it is imperative to try in every way possible to safeguard and expand the overseas interests of U.S. monopoly capital and shift crises onto other countries through the current international economic system.

Compared with the Carter administration, the current administration's policy decisions on some specific issues show signs of retrogression: 1) The United States opposes Western Europe's tactics for increasing official aid. It has been announced that the current U.S. policy on offering foreign aid lays emphasis on military aid, that the United States will strengthen its aid to countries in key strategic regions and that the United States will reduce development aid offered through international organs. 2) The United States stresses that the economic development of Third World countries must rely on private foreign investment and the open and free market system. 3) The measures that the United States may adopt to improve the current North-South relations include a limited lifting of nontariff barriers and the offer of food aid. 4) The United States insists that global negotiations must not interfere with the functions and power of various special organizations under the United Nations. Recently, because of the fact that the Reagan administration's economic policy has resulted in a U.S. economic recession, the U.S. domestic demand for changing the economic policy has become increasingly strong. For example, David Rockefeller particularly stressed: The United States must not ignore "the importance of achieving international unanimity on economic development."

The great majority of Third World countries have noticed on the basis of their many years of experience in struggles that various issues raised during the North-South dialogues touch upon the interests of the Western countries in varying degrees. Some of the issues can be solved easily, while others may face some difficulties during the process of resolution. To solve some of the issues would necessitate a fundamental change of the current system, and these issues cannot be solved in a short time. Therefore, they stress that Third World countries must depend on self-reliance, strengthen unity and cooperation among themselves, strengthen their own economic forces and wage a protracted struggle in a planned way.

Changes in the subjective and objective conditions which emerged and affected the North-South relations in the latter part of the 1970's will continue to develop in the 1980's. To promote their own interests, the Western countries are seeking ways to develop the Third World, thus creating conditions for countries of the South to make use of their favorable economic factors. The efforts made by Third World countries to achieve correct direction, strengthen economic forces and safeguard political unity may make possible a breakthrough in the deadlocked North-South dialogues, may solve more problems in the North-South relations and may also create more favorable conditions for the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS

OW161213 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0753 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- On 20 January the State Council appointed a number of diplomatic and consular staff members. Their names are as follows:

Li Chenguang, counselor, PRC Embassy in the Republic of Cape Verde; Zhou Haiping [0719 3189 5493], counselor, PRC Embassy in the Kingdom of Morocco; Wen Chi [2429 6688], counselor, PRC Embassy in Japan; Chen Qiang [7115 1730], counselor, PRC Embassy in the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Wang Haishan [3769 3189 1472], counselor, PRC Embassy in the Mongolian People's Republic; Fan Guoxiang [5400 0948 4382], counselor, PRC Embassy in Australia; Li Shujian, commercial counselor, PRC Embassy in Australia; Zhou Shanyan, counselor, PRC Embassy in Spain; Wang Yongjian, commercial counselor, PRC Embassy in Spain; Wu Shunyu, counselor, PRC Embassy in the Republic of Togo; Shen Lianrui [3947 6647 3843], counselor, PRC Embassy in the Republic of Mali; Zhang Dezheng [1728 1795 2398], counselor, PRC Embassy in the United Republic of Tanzania; Cao Guisheng [2580 2710 3932], consul general in New York; Ji Chaozhu, counselor with the rank of minister, PRC Embassy in the United States; Jiang Zhongkui [5592 1813 1145], commercial counselor, PRC Embassy in the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Yao Huixiang [8010 1920 4161], commercial counselor, PRC Embassy in the Republic of Iraq.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON OVERSEAS MACHINERY SALES

OW111249 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA) -- The China Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation last year exported 137 machinery products, and the export value was a 29-percent increase from 1980, according to Meng Qinghou, deputy general manager of the corporation.

The corporation, which exports to 120 countries and regions, was established in 1978, and has 27 branches at the provincial level. It also has permanent representative offices in Britain, France, Japan, West Germany and the United States, Meng said. The corporation jointly operates trading companies in several nations.

The export value of machine tools, bearings, A.C. motors and petroleum machinery was each more than 10 million U.S. dollars in 1981, he said. Value of 40 products including measuring and cutting tools, grinding materials and tools and electric appliances was more than 1 million U.S. dollars each.

The corporation has begun to export precision machinery and complete sets of equipment in the past two years, the deputy general manager said. Since the beginning of 1981, the corporation has contracted to export complete plants worth 57 million U.S. dollars. To date, Meng said, 118 medium and small hydropower stations have been sent to Peru, the United States and the Philippines. The corporation has also sent an electric substation and air-conditioning system for a textile mill to Thailand and oxygen-making complete plants to Pakistan.

The corporation last year exported products worth 31 million U.S. dollars, nine times the 1980 figure, to the United States, Meng said. 1979 exports to the United States were 0.69 million U.S. dollars.

The corporation does processing with customers' materials or according to supplied designs or samples, co-production and compensation trade. Contracts totaling more than 150 million U.S. dollars for co-production of machine tools have been signed with more than a dozen companies in France, Italy, Japan and West Germany, Meng said.

He said the corporation has more than 6,000 factories producing more than 27,000 products. He expects an increase in machinery exports with improvement of product quality and provision of servicing and spare parts to customers. Meng said the corporation plans to import technology and equipment to meet all international technical standards for export products.

HU YAOBANG MEETS U.S. PHYSICIST SAMUEL TING

OW161228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- "Conditions in China improve year by year and I am confident that the situation will unquestionably be better this year." This was said yesterday by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Professor Samuel C.C. Ting, an experimental particle physicist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

"Our party exercises collective leadership," said Hu Yaobang about China's political situation. "The core of the party is united. Our party leaders have worked for the party for decades. They understand and get along with each other very well. Our older comrades, in particular, have rich experience, are very capable and enjoy high prestige. The core of our party leadership is very strong."

"The unity within the party," he said, "is a demand arising from historical development. Our country and nation were in grave disunity and so were subjected to bullying and humiliation as well as untold suffering for more than a century. The 10-year 'Cultural Revolution' cost us dearly. Our people are determined to unite and stand up to the challenge to turn China into a powerful socialist state."

"China is confronted with heavy tasks this year, but we are very optimistic about the development," he said. "Gross industrial and agricultural output had increased by four percent last year," he said. "I believe that total output value will reach or top five per cent this year."

"There are good prospects for agriculture, and the responsibility system in farm production is in large part responsible for the progress."

"Two problems need to be tackled in 1982," Hu Yaobang said. "Political, economic and administrative structures should be simplified and economic offences punished. Government institutions are now over-staffed and inefficient. Many foreign friends have called this to our attention time and again. We ourselves are painfully aware of the situation. We intend to promote to leading posts a large number of outstanding comrades in the prime of life who are professionally competent. Those up in years are expected to retire. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1221 GMT on 16 February reads: "In solving this problem, we intend to promote to leading posts a number of outstanding comrades in the prime of life who combine ability with political integrity and who are well-educated and professionally competent. At the same time, a number of older comrades are expected to leave office or retire."] They have made their contributions to the people over decades of work for the party. We oppose 'returning home after making good.' But when they retire, their political status will remain the same and they will be well taken care of."

On violations of law and party discipline in the economic field, Hu Yaobang said: "Since the founding of our party, there have always been some persons who attempt to corrode us. That is why Chairman Mao as early as 1949 seriously put before the whole party the question of guarding against 'sugarcoated bullets.' I do not mean there is an appalling number of such persons nowadays, but it is true that a certain number have been hit by the 'sugarcoated bullets' who were not quelled by the enemy's military power in those years nor destroyed by the gang of four's despotism. Investigation in handling these problems should be done meticulously so that no innocent person is wronged. This work, together with the simplifying of government institutions, should be carried out resolutely, since they are of major importance for the well-being of our party and country."

Hu Yaobang said that the whole party and the people had responded to these tasks enthusiastically. "This shows that they are in line with the will of the people and makes us confident that we can do them."

He expressed his gratitude to Professor C.C. Ting, with whom he met for the first time, for his contributions to the advancement of China's science. Professor Ting has come to China nearly every year since 1975. During his current visit he had witnessed great changes.

Hu Yaobang said to the professor: "I'm not a natural scientist, but I would like to promote unity among scientists." Hu Yaobang expressed his hope that scientists of China and other lands will unite and develop wide exchanges to make concerted efforts for the benefit of humanity. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1221 GMT on 16 February at this point adds the following sentence: "He also encouraged Chinese scientific and technical workers to work hard and with determination so that our country's science and technology will join the advanced ranks of the world early in the next century."]

Attending the meeting were Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council; Li Chang, executive chairman of the presidium of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Science; and Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the academy.

U.S. OFFICIALS' MIDDLE EAST TRIPS VIEWED

Weinberger Visit

PK150424 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" article by correspondent Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]:
"Weinberger's Middle East Trip"]

[Text] After U.S. Secretary of State Haig's visits to Egypt and Israel, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan in early February. The fact that important U.S. officials have made frequent visits to the Middle East shows that the Middle East plays an important role in the U.S. global strategy and that the United States is concerned with the present turbulent situation in the Middle East.

As everyone knows, the United States cannot live without Middle East oil and it is extremely important for the United States to cultivate good relations with the Arab nations. However, due to the fact that the United States is implementing a pro-Israeli policy and, in particular, has given tacit protection to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights by every means, the Arab world's anti-American feeling is running even higher. The Soviet Union is seizing this opportunity to draw some Arab nations to its side. This is the background of the U.S. defense secretary's visit.

Judging from reports by various quarters, it seemed that Weinberger's visit was rewarding. In Riyadh, the United States and Saudi Arabia reached an agreement on establishing a joint committee to study military issues and other matters of common interest. In Muscat, the United States and Oman expressed their desire to strengthen bilateral relations in order to jointly deal with the Soviet threat to the Straits of Hormuz. In Amman, the United States and Jordan discussed U.S. arms supply to Jordan. Weinberger put forth a proposal to sell ground-to-air guided missiles and F-16 fighters, and Jordan expressed its interest in the offer. It is obvious that there is a pressing demand for the Gulf nations to strengthen their defense capability. The United States is willing to cooperate in this respect and its offer has certain appeal to these countries.

However, this visit has not succeeded in healing the rift between the United States and the Arab nations. Saudi Arabia openly said that it and the United States do not hold identical views on all problems and emphasized that marked differences still exist between the two countries on military cooperation.

The U.S. press revealed that the joint committee the two sides had agreed to set up would face "a latent and most difficult problem." In other words, the United States is trying to use this kind of military cooperation to deal with Soviet military expansion, whereas Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations want, first of all, to deal with Israeli aggression. An unhappy event surrounds the problem of supplying Jordan with U.S. weapons. After the Middle East war in 1973, the Ford administration approved the sale of modern ground-to-air missiles to Jordan in 1975. Later, owing to the opposition from the Israeli side, the U.S. Congress refused to approve the sale. At present, Weinberger hopes that Jordan will buy the U.S. mobile missiles rather than the Soviet SAM missiles. Jordan maintained that the U.S. Government should, first of all, guarantee the approval of the offer by the U.S. Congress.

Judging from Weinberger's Middle East trip, we can see very clearly that the true improvement of the relations between the United States and the Arab nations lies in the abandonment of the erroneous U.S. policy of supporting Israeli aggression. Many Arab nations have fully realized the expansionist ambition of the Soviet Union. At a recent meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a number of countries expressed worries about the threat from Moscow. However, Israel's wanton aggressive activities are now a direct threat to them. However, the United States has only stressed the Soviet threat and supported Israel by every means possible. It is obvious that Arab nations cannot accept this view. Commenting on Weinberger's visit, the JORDAN TIMES said: "The United States has lost its prestige in the Arab world because it has persisted in supporting Israel financially, militarily and politically. If it continues to do so for a long time, it is bound to part company with the Arab people. This is precisely what is happening now."

Percy Tour

HK121222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Ji Chang [4921 2490]: "It Is Time To Change Course"]

[Text] After visiting 14 Middle East countries, Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called for a "forward looking policy" toward the Middle East region. He pointed out that the present U.S. policy on the Middle East has "strained its relations" with the Arab nations. This has "left the door wide open" for the expansion of Soviet influence in the Middle East. Percy's views on the U.S. Middle East policy did strike home.

The U.S. Government's original purpose in formulating a "common strategy" against the Soviet Union was to deal with and resist the powerful Soviet offensive in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. However, due to the fact that the United States has persisted in implementing a Middle East policy of favoring and supporting Israel, the latter has thought that it has strong backing and, hence, repeatedly carried out provocation and expansion against the Arab nations. As a result, Israeli-Arab relations have become more aggravated. Under such circumstances, the Arab nations have become more estranged and dissatisfied with the United States. The Soviet Union has seized this opportunity to sow dissension and reap gains. The U.S. Middle East policy runs counter to and defeats its strategic plan of resisting the Soviet Union.

At present, an increasing number of people in the U.S. Government and the American public have discovered that the U.S. Middle East policy is unwise. They have demanded that the U.S. Government look the reality of the Middle East in the face and formulate a new policy in accordance with the trends of the Middle East. When will the U.S. Government free itself from the pressure and influence of the pro-Israeli monopoly capital, conscientiously listen to the above-mentioned opinion and change course?

COMMENTARY VIEWS WHY U.S. SIDES WITH ISRAEL

OW151436 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Why Does the United States Side With Israel?"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the leaders and the general public of the Arab nations as well as some people of insight in the United States have criticized U.S. Middle East policy and demanded that the U.S. authorities change their attitude in siding with Israel.

Why does the United States ignore the dignity and national feelings of hundreds of millions of Arab people and seek to woo Israel? Why does the United States disregard its strategic need to counter Soviet expansion and permit Israel to fan disorder and undermine tranquillity in the Middle East? To answer these questions, we must proceed from the fundamental U.S. policy of seeking world hegemony. Israel is located at the junction of the three continents of Asia, Africa and Europe and at the center of the Middle East. For a long time, Israel has been the most important U.S. foothold in carrying out U.S. expansion in the Middle East. The United States used Israel to check the Arab national movement and the pro-Soviet influence in the Middle East region. Furthermore, Israel has a well-equipped army of nearly 200,000 soldiers, more than 600 fighters and over 10,000 tanks and armored cars. All this has become an important force that the United States can borrow in time of emergency. Israel also provides the United States with air and naval bases as well as bases for U.S. mobile forces. In addition, Israel has always implemented the policy of protecting the interests of the West. It is actually a faithful dog in the Middle East that the United States can rely on. It is because of Israel's significant role in the U.S. global and Middle East strategies that the United States will not easily give up and offend this reliable allied nation.

In addition, the United States has profound political, economic and cultural ties with Israel. Israel is comprised of Jews. Jews throughout the world regard Israel as their motherland. The United States is the nation with the world's largest Jewish population. It is estimated that there are over 6 million Jewish people in the United States. Many of them are capitalists and politicians who wield a tremendous influence on U.S. society. It is for these reasons that the United States has always stubbornly sided with Israel.

Although the U.S. pro-Israeli policy is of some benefit to the United States in its struggle for hegemony in the Middle East, Israel has nevertheless become a heavy burden of the United States. The U.S. strategic goal in the Middle East is to ward off the increasing Soviet menace and ensure the oil supply which is of vital importance to the West. In order to achieve this goal, the United States hopes to improve its relations with the Arab nations, stabilize the Middle East situation and weaken the Soviet influence. However, the Israeli policy of expansionism has prevented the United States from implementing its strategic plans in the Middle East.

Under these circumstances, it is apparently impossible for the United States to fundamentally improve its relations with the Arab nations. At the same time, the Israeli policy of expansionism has aggravated the tense situation in the Middle East, impeded the peace process there and created conditions for Soviet infiltration into the Middle East region.

All this is unfavorable to the United States. Therefore, some people within the U.S. ruling circles have said that the United States must not allow Israel to become its burden and have called for efforts to change the U.S. policy in siding with Israel. However, it looks as though no significant changes will take place for some time to come.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST KGB

HK170626 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 82 p 7

["International Jottings" article by He Li [0149 4539]: "Be Alert, Folks!"]

[Text] The many scandals in early February involving Soviet spies being deported, arrested and sentenced to imprisonment, occurring over a vast area covering the three continents of Asia, Europe and America, clearly prove how rampantly the KGB is conducting its activities throughout the world.

Those Soviet spies were, overtly, commercial counselors or military attaches or assistant military attaches in Soviet embassies, or responsible persons in the offices of the Soviet airline company. The crimes they committed were very diverse: Some grabbed the technical information of the country where they were stationed by bribery; others bought the military information obtained by local military officers; while still others organized the pro-Soviet elements in the countries where they were stationed to carry out illegal activities. But they all came to the same disgraceful end.

Within the short period of a few days, KGB spies brought shame to themselves in Europe, America and Asia and revealed their true colors as spies. Such busy espionage activities by the Soviet agents throughout the world prove that in the situation of daily increasing tension in the world, Moscow is adopting every means, without discretion, to steal information. Be alert, folks!

SOVIET-FRENCH NATURAL GAS DEAL CONDEMNED

HK121508 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 82 p 7

[Article by Yen Zheng [0917 2973]: "A Sobering Agent"]

[Text] The Soviet newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA recently described the Franco-Soviet natural gas contract as "having political significance" and as a "slap in the face to NATO." This rather smug and self-satisfied opinion clearly demonstrates that the Soviet Union's eagerness to reach agreements with Western nations on the laying of a gas pipeline and the sale of natural gas is not "purely" a business deal, as people have said, but also has a very clear political aim.

In reality, the Soviet Union's use of Western technology and capital to lay a gas pipeline is not only intended to open up Siberia and increase its economic power, but is also an attempt to increase Western Europe's dependence on the Soviet Union for energy resources by supplying natural gas to West European nations. When the time arrives, all the Soviet Union has to do is turn a valve and West European nations will be forced to submit. The Soviet Union has used such methods in the past.

At present the Western nations are engaged in an intense debate on the possible advantages and disadvantages of purchasing natural gas from the Soviet Union, and perhaps the admission in the Soviet newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA will have a sobering effect on a few people.

RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS DPRK REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL

[Commentator's article: "Make a Major Effort To Break the Deadlock of Reunification"]

[Text] Under the present conditions in which the negotiations on the peaceful reunification of Korea have bogged down, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a statement on 10 February calling for a "joint conference of 100 Korean politicians" of the North and the South and abroad to discuss the proposal on peaceful reunification of Korea. This constitutes a fresh major effort by the northern half of Korea to break the deadlock over the country's reunification.

The proposal of a "joint conference of 100 Korean politicians" was put forth when a series of reasonable proposals and plans worked out by the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and the DPRK Government had been stubbornly rejected by the South Korean authorities. The KWP and the DPRK Government have made sustained efforts to seek stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia, safeguard world peace and security, end at an early date the tragedy of national division and achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Progressive figures and peace-loving people of various countries have extended support to and sympathy for peaceful reunification of Korea. However, peaceful reunification of Korea has not been realized primarily because of U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs and the splittist policy of "two Koreas" pursued by the South Korean authorities.

The proposal of convening a "joint conference of 100 politicians" put forth by the northern side is in accord with the principle that the peaceful reunification of Korea should be solved by the Korean people themselves and has left the door open wide for dialogue with the southern side. Those invited to attend the conference include well-known democratic personage Kim Dae-jung, former South Korean "president" Yun Po-sun, former Chairman of the Democratic Republican Party Kim Chong-pil and other representatives of the South Korean political circles of all walks of life and of Korean residents abroad. It is unprecedented both in the scope of fields from which people are invited to the conference and the strata they represent. Apart from that, the northern side also proposed that the joint conference freely discuss all plans for reunification, including the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and cooperation and exchanges between the northern and southern sides. This fully indicates the sincerity of the northern side in the realization of peaceful reunification of the fatherland and testifies to its willingness to seek a complete national unity under the banner of reunification by transcending differences in ideology, beliefs, social systems and political views.

The calamities and sufferings brought about by the 37 years of national partition should not be continued. Both the North and the South, as well as those overseas compatriots who are worried about the fate of their country and who are devoted to the struggle for democracy and the reunification of their fatherland, should gather together in mutual consultations to this end. At present, this is a major way to solve the reunification problem through dialogue. We are looking forward to an acceptance of the proposal of the "joint conference of 100 Korean politicians" by all the patriotic personages of the country, an early opening of dialogue and its all-round success.

BRIEFS

FETE FOR JAPANESE YOUTH GROUP -- Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, met and hosted a dinner here this evening for a 15-member youth delegation from Japan. The delegation is led by Hiroshi Tsuji, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Laboring Youth League of Japan, and Saburo Itawa, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Youth League of Japan. The young Japanese guests arrived yesterday for a 10-day visit.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 7 Feb 82 OW]

PCF OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CHINA AT PARTY CONGRESS

HK160348 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 82 p 7

[Report: "French Communist Party Responsible Person for China Issue Gives Views on China at 24th Party Congress"]

[Text] (Alain Roux), a responsible person in the China group of the Asian section of the French Communist Party (PCF) Foreign Relations Department, gave a speech on the China issue at the 24th PCF Congress on 6 February. The following is a summary of his speech:

The victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949 was one of the major events of the time. As Duclos said during the Eighth CCP Congress in 1956, this victory "provided a brilliant example for the people suffering colonialist oppression in holding aloft the banner of national independence." This victory made a major historical contribution to stimulating a positive change in the balance of power between imperialism and the peoples struggling for liberation and independence.

The successes achieved by socialism in China -- particularly those of the "10 brilliant years" of which Zhou Enlai spoke, that is, the 10 years after the founding of the state -- have been consolidated as a result of institution of the "four modernizations" policy.

These successes prove that socialism is a practical and effective way to solve problems for the peoples of various countries engaged in struggle. Hence, even though the antisocialist slander and calumny movement has increasingly censured China and attempted to negate its achievements, the successes scored by the Chinese people are tremendous.

Of course, China also has a dark side, and has suffered setbacks and tragedies. China lost a lot of time; following the utopian ways of the "Great Leap Forward" period, it wasted more than 10 years in the ceaseless turmoil of the Great Cultural Revolution.

The important document adopted by the Sixth CCP Central Committee Plenary Session last June stressed that it is necessary to give priority to developing the productive forces. It also reappraised the historical role of Mao Zedong and clearly pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought is "the quintessence of the party's collective wisdom." It can be said that the Chinese revolution, which was carried out in a fanciful way for a time, now has its feet firmly planted on the ground.

It can be said that China has acknowledged in its own way the viewpoint maintained by our 22d congress: "Socialism needs democracy." In China, this demand for more democracy in all social activities is becoming ever stronger, and it is also accompanied by a period of some twists and turns and even retrogressions and the consequent strengthening of the legal system. China is still waging struggle, opposing bureaucratism and the patriarchal work style, striving for the complete liberation of women and improving relations between the urban and rural people, so that the working class and the Chinese people can fully play their leading role and carry out the genuine "cultural revolution" on which Lenin discoursed in 1923: "It is necessary to carry out a cultural revolution after the political and social revolutions to enable a country to completely realize socialism."

This demand for democracy is an essential supplement to the "four modernizations" scheme, and it will also decide the success or failure of this scheme. This scheme must produce satisfactory results.

We should hope that the Chinese people and the Chinese party achieve full success in their struggle to build Chinese-style socialism.

IRANIAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN BEIJING

OW110940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 11 (XINHUA) -- The Iranian Embassy in Beijing gave a reception here this morning to celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Iran. An Iranian delegation headed by Abolfazl Sarafraz, who had come here specially for the occasion, presided over today's celebrations.

Present were Zheng Tuobin, Chinese minister of foreign trade; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other leading officials of Chinese ministries, the Islamic Association of China and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China were also present.

CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD WITH KUWAIT SIGNED

OW151302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Kuwait, February 15 (XINHUA) -- China and Kuwait signed an agreement on cultural cooperation here today.

The agreement said the countries will promote and develop cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, health, sports, publications, information and broadcasting. The agreement was signed by Wang Lanxi, vice minister of China's Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and (Mushari al-Adwani), secretary general of Kuwait's National Council of Culture, Arts and Letters of Kuwait. Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Lu Ming was present on the occasion. Wang, heading a government cultural delegation, arrived here Feb 13.

An exhibition of 34 Chinese traditional paintings opened at the Kuwaiti national gallery today.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR

OW161253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, met here this afternoon with Michel Monvel Dah, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to the People's Republic of China.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION CONCLUDES ZAIRE VISIT

OW130840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Kinshasa, February 12 (XINHUA) -- A trade union delegation headed by Chen Yongwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today concluded an 11-day friendly visit to this country and will leave for Burundi tomorrow. During its visit, the Chinese delegation had discussions with leaders of the National Union of Workers of Zaire on trade union activities. Both the hosts and guests expressed their desire to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the workers of the two countries. On February 2, Mbaya Ngangu, commissioner of state for labour and social relief, received the Chinese delegation and had a cordial conversation with them. The delegation visited some factories in this capital and paid a visit to the Inga hydropower station in the lower-Zaire region.

ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-MEXICO RELATIONS MARKED

Meeting With Foreign Secretary

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda met with Chinese Ambassador to Mexico Wang Ze here this morning on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which falls on February 14. During the cordial and friendly meeting, both sides happily recalled the satisfactory development in the past ten years in the political, economic, cultural and trade relations as well as in international cooperation between the two countries. Both expressed the conviction that the relations between the two countries would be further developed in the future through their common efforts.

Ambassador Wang Ze gave a dinner in the evening to mark the anniversary. Mexican Foreign Sub-Secretary Alfonso Rosenzweig and other Mexican Government officials were present.

Huang Hua at Banquet

OW151700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Jesus F. Domene Vazquez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy, and Mrs Domene gave a banquet this evening to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and China. Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, his wife He Liliang, and leaders of departments concerned.

Domene Vazquez and Huang Hua recalled the development of political, trade, economic, cultural, scientific and technical relations since establishment of diplomatic ties in 1972. They pledged further efforts to promote Sino-Mexican friendship. Both praised the visits to China by Mexican Presidents Luis Echeverria Alvarez and Jose Lopez Portillo, and Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Mexico last year. They agreed the exchange of visits had contributed to the friendship between the two countries and peoples.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS

OW081630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- All-China Federation of Trade Unions President Ni Zhifu today met with a delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of the Dominican Republic. The delegation is led by (Fernando de la Rosa), secretary for external affairs. The visitors arrived yesterday at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

CCP DISCIPLINE GROUP EXAMINES LIAONING SWINDLE

OW161956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee on 10 February transmitted a "report on some cadres and workers of the Tiefa Mining Bureau bribed by swindler Ma Xiguang" by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee also issued a circular in this connection, stressing that a lesson must be drawn from this case of bribery and swindle.

The circular says: This is a shocking case of bribery and swindle, which calls for deep thought. Ma Xiuguang was convicted 20 years ago of speculation, profiteering and swindling, and he repeated his crimes in recent years. Why was this recidivist not severely punished? Why did some of our party members and cadres trust him and treat him as a distinguished guest so that he was able to engage in uninhibited swindling activities for as long as 2 years? As Ma Xiguang said, one of the important reasons for this is that he "paved the way with cash and supplies." Of the 113 personnel of the Tiefa Mining Bureau who were directly or indirectly bribed by Ma Xiguang or received gifts from him, 53 were cadres at or above the section level and 45 were Communist Party members. It is not that some of those party members and cadres did not know who Ma Xiguang was and what he did, nor is it that they did not see through him. However, those party members and cadres were blinded by lust for gain and forgot the party's purposes, departed from its principles and spoke and did things for evildoers, thus objectively becoming an "umbrella" for them.

The circular calls for party organizations at all levels and large numbers of party members and cadres to draw a lesson from the case of bribery and swindle by Ma Xiguang. All party members must set strict demands on themselves according to the requirements for party members, conscientiously remold themselves in world outlook, be honest in performing their official duties, abide by the law and discipline and have the courage to struggle against various evildoers and evil deeds. The whole party must strive for a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style this year.

Further on Ma Xiguang

OW170429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By XINHUA reporter Gu Tiefang]

[Text] Shenyang, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Tiefa Mining Bureau in Liaoning Province recently cracked a case of bribery and swindle. One hundred and thirteen cadres and workers in this bureau have directly or indirectly accepted bribes and gifts from speculator and swindler Ma Xiguang and given Ma great liberties, incurring tremendous economic losses to the mining bureau. The supplies and cash which Ma Xiguang gave these people amounted to more than 19,000 yuan. Ma Xiguang and Shen Guangzhu, an engineer of the mining bureau's power department, and Shi Liansheng, a worker handling spare parts at the electromechanic section of the mining bureau's Dalong mine, who had accepted excessive bribes, were arrested according to law. Liu Ying, secretary of the party committee of the mining bureau's Xiaoming mine, was dismissed from his leading post, and the procuratorate department has established a case for investigating his activities.

Ma Xiguang worked at the trade union of the Tiefa Mining Bureau and was sentenced to a 5-year prison term in 1962 on charges of speculation and swindling. After his release on completion of his prison term, he continued to commit crimes and was labeled a bad element. His label was removed in April 1979. In May of the same year, he came to the Tiefa Mining Bureau for some jobs in the capacity of a salesman of the consolidated plant of the Tangtu production brigade, Tangtu commune, Xinbing County.

Taking advantage of his old colleague relationship with Liu Ying and others, he signed contracts and made verbal agreements with the Xiaoming mine and three other units on the supply of a (?lifting device) [sheng zhu qi 0581 2691 0892], (?pushing device) [tui liu qi 2236 3296 0892], rubber products and other equipment, amounting to 1.14 million yuan in value.

To sell the waste and defective products to these units for excessive illegal profits, Ma Xiguang tried every means to "pave the way with cash and supplies" by bribing and presenting gifts to people in the mining bureau. Among the people in the Tiefu Mining Bureau who accepted bribes and gifts, 33 were cadres at and above the section level and 45 were Communist Party members. Some of these people turned on the green light for Ma Xiguang's criminal activities, lent him public funds and property or let him use their bank accounts, and others only checked the quantity of the large amounts of waste and defective products delivered by him, without inspecting the quality, before admitting the products into the warehouse with a single wave of the hand. Under the protection of these people, Ma Xiguang was able to carry out his swindling activities at the mining bureau for nearly 2 years. The bribery supplies accepted by Liu Ying, whom Ma Xiguang called "backstage supporter," included liquefied gas containers, paddy, apples, soybean oil, spores and other things. Shen Guangzhu and Shi Liansheng received large bribes as their condition for accepting waste and defective products from Ma Xiguang. Shen Guangzhu, who was responsible for examining and approving orders for purchasing electromechanic spare parts, used part of the timber materials received from Ma Xiguang to build three houses for himself and sold the remainder at a high price, reaping a profit of more than 1,200 yuan.

Under the protection of the personnel who accepted his bribes, Ma Xiguang used the Tiefu Mining Bureau as a base and carried out unbridled swindling activities. He signed 38 contracts and made 27 verbal agreements for ordering goods with 34 enterprises in Liaoning, Jilin, Hebei and Zhejiang Provinces, amounting to more than 11 million yuan in value. Among these dealings, Ma Xiguang made many false contracts, with the result that no one at the Tiefu Mining Bureau took delivery of the goods after they had been delivered to the mining area by the victimized enterprises in accordance with the contracts; thus the goods were left long unattended, incurring serious economic loss to the victimized plants and forcing some of them to suspend production.

The party committee of the Tiefu Mining Bureau has attached great importance to this case, and, besides the personnel who have already been arrested or for whom cases for investigations have been established, it has also imposed party disciplinary and administrative punishment on those who accepted bribes and has demanded that all personnel who accepted Ma Xiguang's bribes and gifts return or compensate for the bribes and gifts they accepted. A total of more than 16,000 yuan worth of supplies and cash have been returned or compensated for. The mining bureau's party committee has also announced this case to all staff members and workers throughout the mining area and has carried out education among them regarding honesty in performing official duties and adherence to party discipline and state laws.

BEIJING RADIO URGES SUPPORTING ADVANCED ELEMENTS

OW170443 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Radio talk: "Be Bold in and Good at Supporting Advanced Elements"]

[Text] At a national meeting to demonstrate operating techniques of a certain trade, the concerned department of the central authorities made a survey of 108 young experts from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The survey shows that 73 of them were ridiculed or even dealt blows after being rated as advanced workers. This shows that advanced elements are not popular and that it is difficult being an advanced element in some units although the call for supporting advanced elements and encouraging healthy trends in building a material and a spiritual civilization has repeatedly been issued and the unhealthy trend of dealing blows on them has time and again been criticized and has begun to be rectified.

Of course, there are many reasons for this phenomenon in which advanced elements are isolated and dealt blows. In the 10 years of turmoil, the party's style of work and social values were corrupted causing this phenomenon to occur. Why is this phenomenon more serious in some units than in others? In our opinion, it has a lot to do with whether or not leading comrades of units are bold in and good at supporting advanced elements.

Take the Daqing oilfield for example. Advanced elements are very popular there. Earlier, there was some slanderous gossip about (Qi Lili), a storeman of the Daqing oilfield, who was praised as a walking ledger. The Daqing oilfield party committee held that (Qi Lili's) spirit of continuing to improve his work was needed now and will be needed in the future, and it should be vigorously promoted. Therefore, the party committee decided to again learn from (Qi Lili) and to give him a pay raise. Not long ago, (Qi Lili) was sent to learn how to operate an electronic computer. The Daqing oilfield party committee has taken a clear-cut stand in supporting advanced elements, so the healthy trend of learning from advanced elements has persisted throughout the oilfield.

Facts show that leading members' concern and support for advanced elements are not only the source of strength for the latter but also influence the atmosphere and public opinion of their units. When things are made difficult for advanced elements or when they are dealt blows, leading members should have the courage to step forward to uphold justice and to resolutely deal with the matter according to facts. This is not only support for advanced elements but is also a silent criticism of incorrect ideas.

It should be pointed out that some leading members themselves have shortcomings and attempt to cover them up. To them, advanced comrades who uphold principles and dare to expose others' shortcomings are an eyesore. Some leading members even abuse their power to seize the opportunity to make things hard for advanced comrades.

How can healthy trends be encouraged in their units? It is essential to stress truth and not be concerned about face-saving. It is time for such leading members to change their style of work.

In supporting advanced elements, we absolutely do not mean that unprincipled praise should be lavished on them. We advocate that advanced elements should be treated realistically and according to the view of one dividing into two. They should not be deified, nor should excessive demands be made on them. We should take a clear-cut stand in supporting advanced elements and should appropriately commend them. We should enthusiastically help and educate them to correct their shortcomings or mistakes if any.

In the past, there were some metaphysical ideas and practices in treating advanced elements. Once one became an advanced element, he would be promoted rapidly, would make speeches everywhere and would hold a number of concurrent posts. He would lavish praise on himself, and no one would dare to offend him. In addition, once one became a model worker, he would be one for life; or once one became an advanced element, he was required to be perfect and not allowed to make any mistakes. If he made mistakes, no one would help him correct them.

We should sum up all this and bear it in mind. Let all of us support advanced elements and further promote the practice of learning from them in order to make fresh achievements in building a material and a spiritual civilization!

YANG JINGREN ADDRESSES ATHLETIC TEACHERS MEETING

OW170519 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- A meeting to award 1,000 outstanding physical culture teachers was held this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. On behalf of these teachers, 93 representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions received medals and citations at the meeting.

Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. He said: Selection of winners for the "1,000 outstanding physical culture teachers' awards," jointly sponsored by GUANGMING RIBAO, TIYU BAO [SPORTS NEWS] and WEN HUI BAO, has stimulated the whole society to understand, respect and support the work of physical culture teachers. This is of vital significance to the development of physical education in schools, to the cultivation of all-round competent personnel for national construction and to the training of talented athletes.

Yang Jingren continued: The hundreds of thousands of physical culture teachers in all schools, from kindergarten to college, throughout the country have a very important responsibility, and their work is arduous but glorious. Whenever advanced youths make outstanding achievements on various fronts and whenever our sportsmen win glory for the country, the party and the people will think of the painstaking efforts that the broad masses of teachers, including physical culture teachers, have spent on them. The 1,000 outstanding physical culture teachers who have won awards have been selected by the people from several hundreds of thousands of physical culture teachers. Their glory is also the glory of the hundreds of thousands of physical culture teachers across the country. It is hoped that physical culture teachers in the whole country will strive for further achievement and will train more persons of outstanding talent so as to make still greater contributions to our socialist spiritual civilization.

Also speaking at the meeting were Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Xu Cai, representative of GUANGMING RIBAO, WEN HUI BAO and TIYU BAO; and Wang Liangtian, teacher at the Guangming primary school in Xicheng district, Beijing, who was one of the representatives of the outstanding physical culture teachers.

XINHUA STRESSES REWARD SYSTEM IN PIG BREEDING

OW161051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter writes a commentary, entitled "Conscientious Implementation of the Reward System Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Promoting Pig Breeding."

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the policies concerning pig breeding have been conscientiously implemented in the rural areas of our country. This has greatly enhanced the enthusiasm for pig breeding among cadres and commune members and, to the great delight of the people of the whole country, it has also quickly put an end to the long-standing situation in which pork was in short supply in various localities. A new change in the economic structure has emerged since the beginning of last year after the system of production responsibility was instituted. However, many localities were blindly optimistic and failed to take measures in due time, to stabilize the policies concerning pig breeding in the light of this new change. The reward system, which had been welcomed by the peasants, was abandoned at some grassroots communes and production brigades. As a result, the masses of peasants lost their enthusiasm for pig breeding, thinking that not much profit could be reaped from raising pigs. This caused a decreased production of live pigs and once again there was a shortage in the supply of pork in some localities. This aroused great attention among the departments concerned and some effective measures have either already been taken or are now being adopted to solve the existing problems.

In view of the past experiences, both positive and negative, the key to the promotion of pig breeding lies in the conscientious implementation of the policies that encourage commune members to breed more pigs. The policies of the party and the government on pig breeding, including the reward system, the procurement policy, the price policy and the system of assessing remuneration according to output, for households specializing in pig breeding, have been carried out effectively and should continue to be firmly implemented. The implementation of these policies should be guaranteed so as to win the people's confidence, and they should be resolutely carried out without any changes. This is of extreme importance.

While implementing the reward system, all grassroots units should also educate the peasants in correctly handling the relations between the state, the collective and the individual and in making positive efforts to fulfill the procurement task assigned by the state. To raise and sell to the state a greater number of pigs is a contribution not only to the state but also to the people.

Facts have proven that pig breeding can be promoted in a balanced way over a prolonged period of time only if all departments concerned conscientiously strengthen their leadership over this task, implement the various policies and measures to encourage the masses to promote pig breeding, and guarantee that these policies and measures will not be hastily changed.

PEASANTS NEED TIMELY MARKET INFORMATION

OW161214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0022 GMT 16 Feb 82

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "The Pressing Task at Present Is To Provide the Peasants With Information on the Market Situation"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- The cold winter has gone and spring farming will soon begin from south to north throughout the country. The masses of peasants will also begin planting all kinds of cash crops. What kinds of cash crops should be further developed this year? What kinds of cash crops should be put under control? What kinds of cash crops have accumulated a surplus and should not be planted? Aside from following the guideline set forth by state plans, commercial departments at all levels in our rural areas must provide the masses of peasants with information on the market situation in good time. This is not only an urgent demand of the broad masses of peasants but also an unshirkable duty of the rural commercial departments throughout the country.

Following the establishment of various forms of systems of responsibility for agricultural production, it is necessary to implement the policy of giving priority to a planned economy and at the same time giving play to the supplementary, regulatory role of the market. The production of cotton, oil-bearing crops, hemp and other major cash crops must be developed resolutely in accordance with state plans. The results of aimless production will simultaneously create a lack of coordination among the production, supply and marketing departments and great losses. Due to poor improvements in planning and the insufficient exchange of information on the market situation, an imbalance between the production and marketing of some farm and sideline products has occurred in the past few years. In view of the current production level of our country's hemp textile industry, 14 million dan of jute and ambary hemp are needed annually. Adding what we need to supply the market and export business, 19 million dan are more than enough. However, the amounts of jute and ambary hemp purchased in 1981 reached some 24 million dan, in addition to what we have in stock over the past several years. This has become a clear-cut case in which supply exceeds demand. We are now facing the same problem in the production of flue-cured tobacco. Some 23.19 million dan of flue-cured tobacco were purchased in China last year and this figure may reach as high as some 25 million dan. However, only 20 million dan of flue-cured tobacco are needed for the country's cigarette production.

Many peasants have realized the importance of keeping themselves informed on the market situation by now and they unanimously demand that information on the market situation be provided to them in good time by the rural commercial departments. Some peasants have even gone so far as to buy economic papers with their own money. All this clearly illustrates the great importance of strengthening market surveys and forecasts.

However, a considerably large number of supply and marketing cooperatives have failed to pay enough attention to this work. Some comrades hold that supply and marketing cooperatives are established for the purpose of doing business and that their job is to purchase, sell, transfer and store commodities. They believe the cooperatives are incapable of providing the peasants with information on the market situation. This opinion is wrong.

Furthermore, there are some rural commercial departments which are afraid to release any information on market surveys and forecasts for fear that incorrect information may damage production and be criticized by the peasants. Although it is extremely important to establish a cautious attitude in conducting market surveys and forecasts, this work must be continued under any circumstances. In order to provide peasants with correct market forecasts, efforts should first be made to conduct penetrating, careful investigations and study. Meanwhile, the major production and marketing areas should work together to study the situation regarding production, supply and the needs of commodities, establish their own records and market forecast networks so as to exchange information at a faster rate and quickly provide the masses with correct market forecasts.

To conduct market surveys and forecasts for the purpose of providing the masses of peasants with correct information on market needs is new work and no one has much experience in this area. Therefore, the rural commercial departments in all localities should accumulate experience in the course of this work, perfect their organizations and train more personnel who are familiar with market quotations so that this new work can play a more effective role in developing our country's farm and sideline production.

JI CHONGWEI STRESSES NEED FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL

HK170126 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 17 Feb 82 p 4

[From SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao -- date not given]

[Text] Foreign capital is urgently needed to speed up China's modernisation in many fields of industry, Ji Chongwei, a member of the State Import-Export Commission, told a recent Shanghai symposium of economists.

China must expand drilling and maintain or strengthen the extraction rate of old wells to keep annual oil output on the mainland at the 100 million-ton level. Relying solely on state funds is not enough, he said.

Huge investments and sophisticated technology are also needed to make good use of the tremendous amounts of oil and gas that are being wasted. An estimated U.S.\$200 billion will be needed for offshore oil exploration in the 1980's. Moreover, complex exploration technology and a great amount of equipment and apparatus are required, all of which are currently beyond China's own resources.

If foreign capital is used in cooperative offshore exploration, a sound basis will be laid for oil supply in the 1980's, Ji Chongwei said.

He outlined other areas where foreign investment can play a crucial role.

With regard to coal output, over half of China's coalfields are heavily mined, and it will be hard to keep output at present levels in future years. Coalfields presently under construction are expected to yield only about 10 million tons of coal annually.

Coal Pits

Building a new pair of large or medium-sized pits takes about 10 years. With the present rate of state investment in opening new mines, there is a big gap between rate of construction and need.

The backward state of our country's port facilities, railways and telecommunications are already seriously affecting the national economy. Foreign investment is also needed here to help meet the requirements of economic relations with foreign countries.

Over half the equipment in China's 400,000-plus industrial and communications enterprises are in urgent need of technical transformation and renovation. If in the 1980's, we transform three quarters of these enterprises and renovate a part of their equipment, the cost will come up to 400 billion yuan, almost as much as the value of all these enterprises' present fixed assets.

The State Planning Commission estimates that equipment renovation funds slated for old enterprises during the sixth-year plan (1981-1985) amount to only 105 billion yuan. If foreign capital is not made use of and the necessary advanced technology not imported, the modernisation of these old enterprises will be difficult to realise.

Foreign capital and technology are also badly needed for the modernisation of agriculture, science and technology, and national defence -- for instance, in such projects as land reclamation of the Sanjiang Plains in Heilongjiang Province, planting of tropical crops on Hainan Island, the introduction of fine breeds in animal husbandry and the building of modernized livestock farms and fisheries.

Agriculture

Ji Chongwei then analysed gains obtained through use of foreign capital over the past 3 years. He said foreign capital served to supplement shortage of domestic funds, start up a number of projects beyond our own means, help balance our foreign currency deficit and lessen the burden of high-interest debts.

For example, commodity loans of up to 300 billion yen about to be signed with Japan can support construction of the first stage of the Baoshan steelworks and Dalian oil chemical works. Over U.S.\$900 million in loans from the International Monetary Fund has helped to balance the foreign currency deficit.

During the past 3 years we absorbed over U.S.\$1.5 billion in foreign capital through jointly-managed enterprises, cooperation in oil-drilling and other cooperatively-managed items. Foreign tradesmen provided equipment loans of over U.S.\$400 million for our existing enterprises through compensation trade or processing and assembling of imported materials.

Up to the end of 1981, all the above-mentioned loans and investments amounted to over U.S.\$3 billion, which caused a great turn for the better in our foreign currency revenues and expenditures.

Foreign capital also promoted exploration of resources and the technical transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises, and enlarged exports.

For example, China and Japan cooperated in exploration of the Bohai Bay oilfields and succeeded in drilling three high-yielding oil and gas wells with a daily yield of 300 to 1,000 tons. Cooperation with France in exploring oilfields in the Gulf of Tongking has also been successful, resulting in a daily yield of 600 tons.

Ji also spoke about lessons learned in 1978 when China imported complete sets of equipment for major construction items with its own funds. This error was the result of lack of comprehensive planning and balancing and failure to follow correct capital construction procedures.

PRC REALIZES GROWTH IN CONTAINER SHIPPING

OW132343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA) -- China's 1981 container shipping carried from its seven harbors 63,800 standard international containers, 137 percent more than 1980, according to the Ministry of Communications.

The nation has 12 ocean-going routes mainly to Australia, Europe, the United States and Japan, plyed by 93 Chinese container and semi-container ships carrying 10,700 standard international containers, the ministry said. New routes are planned in the coming year.

To boost container trade, Guangzhou and Fuzhou last year opened new harbors to augment the older ones at Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao, Huangpu and Dalian. The seven handled 107,000 containers in 1981 weighing a total of 687,000 tons, respective 67 percent and 74 percent increases from 1980, the ministry said.

However, container trade has been handled at general cargo berths before now, the ministry said. Construction of China's first specialized container wharf was completed last December at Tianjin. The 380-meter-long wharf can handle 100,000 standard containers annually and accommodate ships with 1,300 containers. Another seven container wharves are under construction at Shanghai, Tianjin and Huangpu harbors, the ministry said.

The ministry has nine domestic container routes on the coast and the Yangtze River. Last year, more than 37,000 tons was shipped on the routes in 15,400 two-ton and five-ton containers, 68.5 percent more than 1980.

NATIONAL OFFSHORE OIL CORPORATION INAUGURATED

OW151334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- The China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) was officially set up here today to take full charge of China's offshore oil exploitation in cooperation with foreign enterprises.

Qin Wencai has been named president of the corporation. It is a state corporation juridically empowered with the exclusive right to explore for, develop, produce and market petroleum in the areas of cooperation.

CNOOC will cooperate with foreign enterprises in exploitation of oil in zones designated by the state and will be responsible for working out plans for bidding, organizing bidding, negotiating and signing petroleum contracts.

The Beijing based corporation which is affiliated to the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, will gradually set up a Bohai Sea Oil Company, a South Yellow Sea Oil Company, an Eastern South China Sea Oil Company, A Western South China Sea Oil Company and other specialized companies as well as overseas offices. It will be responsible for organizing the subsidiary companies to implement the petroleum contracts and contracts for construction of installations and facilities needed in offshore oil exploitation.

CNOOC will assign staff to join foreign operators in working out the overall program for offshore oil development and engineering designs according to cooperative exploitation regulations of China's offshore petroleum resources. It will also help other Chinese units negotiate contracts with foreign companies for equipment and services. The corporation will also raise domestic and foreign loans.

All rights and obligations specified in petroleum contracts and geophysical survey agreements signed with foreign companies by the Petroleum Corporation of the People's Republic of China and the China National Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Development Corporation will be transferred to CNOOC.

President Qin Wencai said that CNOOC will follow the principle of safeguarding national sovereignty and promoting mutual benefit and actively cooperate with foreign enterprises who wish to participate in the exploitation of China's offshore petroleum resources.

Preparations have been made for bidding, he said, and CNOOC will soon send out letters of notification. All foreign companies which participated in geophysical surveys are welcome to bid.

He said that the regulations on the exploitation of China's offshore petroleum resources guarantee the legitimate rights and interests and outline the obligations of foreign enterprises cooperating in oil exploitation. Detailed rules and regulations concerning the foreign enterprise income tax law and model contracts will soon be available.

Qin Wencai noted that the establishment of the corporation will stimulate the pace of offshore oil exploitation and help expand China's economic and technological cooperation with foreign countries.

Petroleum Bids Open

OW160820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- The China National Offshore Oil Corporation officially opened the first round of bidding today for offshore petroleum exploitation over a total area of 150,000 square kilometers, according to the corporation.

A spokesman for the corporation said letters of notification are being sent to the 46 companies in 12 countries that were involved in seven geophysical survey agreements and paid for surveys at the Pearl River mouth, the southern part of Beibu Gulf, the western part of Yingge Sea Basin, and the south Yellow Sea.

He said the bidding will be conducted in two stages. The first covers the main part of the geophysical survey area in the northern part of the south Yellow Sea and one-third of the total area of four geophysical survey areas in the Pearl River mouth basin. The second stage covers the entire geophysical survey area in the southern part of the south Yellow Sea and one-third of the geophysical survey area in the southern part of the Beibu Gulf Basin and the western part of Yingge Sea Basin. Letters of notification for the second stage are to be sent one month later.

Closing time for bids is four p.m., Beijing time, March 30, 1982. After the closing time, the bidders will be informed by the corporation to send representatives to China to obtain bidding qualification certificates and related documents. Those who make no bids before closing time will be regarded as giving up bidding in this round.

Areas opened for bidding are expected to contain large reserves, the spokesman said.

China started geophysical surveys in the early 1960's, and has since found 620,000 square kilometers of sedimentary basins off shore. Since 1979, China began to use foreign funds and technology in geophysical surveys in the South China Sea and the south Yellow Sea. Exploratory drilling in the Bohai Sea and the Beibu Gulf in the South China Sea also showed good results.

The spokesman said that bidders may bid independently or in groups, and members of a group may be independent of the group to bid. Bidders may bid on any of the designated areas, or an area with a number of adjoining blocks. But the same bidder, whether independent or in a group, can bid on the same area for only once.

He said that the China National Offshore Oil Corporation will form an assessment committee with experts from various fields to study the bidding proposals sent in by the applicants. The corporation will choose any bidder for talks and may, according to specific conditions and the will of bidders, recommend several bidders to form a group and elect an operator to negotiate with the corporation. The corporation will decide on who will be accepted.

BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR MULTIPURPOSE USE OF COAL

OW142020 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Commentary by station reporter: "There Are Great Prospects for Multipurpose Use of Coal"]

[Text] Although our country has a long history of using coal, we now still remain in the stage of directly burning raw coal. As a result, the utilization rate of coal heat energy is only a little more than 20 percent. At the same time, this has seriously polluted the environment.

Data show that direct burning of 600 million dun of coal produces more than 100 million dun of coal ash and over 30 million dun of soot and sulfur dioxide. Thus, a large amount of valuable energy and materials in coal is wasted.

Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly pointed out that it is necessary to find new ways to use coal. The coal industry should be responsible not only for mining, transporting and marketing coal but also for processing it. Coal mines whose output is distributed in a unified way as well as local coal mines should all actively do these jobs. In developing the coal industry, there are great prospects for joint venture and multipurpose use of coal.

In other words, it is necessary to change the product mix of the coal industry, to bring to an end the old era of producing and directly burning raw coal and to open a new era of joint venture and multipurpose use of coal. This is a change in the management policy for coal industry, a major strategical measure to achieve better economic results and to ensure the sound development of the coal industry.

Our country's coal mines have a great potential in making multipurpose use of coal. They annually produce 600 million dun of raw coal, from which 60 million or 70 million dun of gangue are discarded and 270 million cubic meters of gas are wasted. The gangue and gas can be processed and put to multipurpose use. If one-third of the raw coal produced is processed, our income will be increased by 700 million or 800 million yuan a year. If 30 million dun of gangue that burns is put to use, more than 10 million dun of good-quality coal can be saved a year. In addition, if we put the wasted gas to use by processing it into liquefied gas, we shall be able to create greater wealth. Ammonia, phenol, benzene, vitriol, aluminum chloride and montan wax can also be extracted from coal and gangue.

Our country is now in a period of economic readjustment. It is still difficult for the state to invest in every project. However, as long as various units make full use of their existing equipment and abundant manpower and do what they can at present, they can do a lot in making multipurpose use of coal. Then, our road in developing the coal industry will become broader and broader.

OFFICIAL REPORTS LIGHT INDUSTRY'S GOOD START

OW170157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Light industrial production has made a good start this year, stated Xu Yunbei, vice-minister of light industry, here this afternoon on the last day of the ten-day national conference on light industry. He said that the average output value per day (calculated on the basis of actual workdays) rose by 16.1 percent in January compared with the same period last year. In spite of the fact that the three-day Spring Festival period fell in January this year instead of February last year, the light industrial output value for January still reached 8.721 million yuan, an increase of 4.5 percent over January of last year. According to the Ministry of Light Industry, production in February will further increase over the same period last year.

Xu Yunbei said that delegates from many provinces and municipalities were confident that the state target of seven percent growth for the entire year could be reached.

The vice minister said that technical innovations and transformation was the most effective way to raise quality and increase variety of products and to improve the economic performance of the enterprises. He said all enterprises should encourage their staff to carry out such practical innovations as are within their means.

He said that 99 percent of the more than 70,000 light industrial enterprises in the country are small ones, which differ in labor productivity by several to dozens of times. He suggested that enterprises in the interior organize economic cooperation of various forms with advanced enterprises in Shanghai and in other coastal cities and provinces to raise their production and technological level.

Regarding the sources of funds for the technical innovations and transformation, we emphasized that full use should be made of the resources at the disposal of the enterprises and localities. We also encouraged enterprises to find ways to raise additional funds. One of the ways he suggested was to make use of foreign loans, adding that coastal enterprises could do more than those in the interior. He explained that light industrial projects are usually small ones that bring quick returns and so repayment is guaranteed.

He cited Jiangsu Province as an example. The light industry bureau of Jiangsu imported equipment for six production lines and 250 simple machines of various kinds with 32.32 million U.S. dollars of foreign loans during the period between 1974 and 1971. At present, three production lines and some single machines have been put into production and all the foreign loans involved have been paid off. Another two lines are being installed and the equipment for the other will arrive this year. When all projects are put into production around the end of 1983, a net sum of 48 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange will be earned after paying off all the loans.

BO YIBO ON MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY'S ADVANCE

OW150635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1503 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- Thanks to last year's hard work, our country's machinery industry has overcome difficulties and crossed the bottom of the valley, and production has begun to rise. There are many ways to revive the machinery industry, and there is a wide scope in which the machinery industry can display its prowess.

This was said by Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, at the national conference of bureau directors of the machinery industry, which closed today.

After hearing a report at the meeting, Vice Premier Bo Yibo also pointed out that the machinery industry did a good job last year. He said that as long as last year's momentum can be maintained, it is possible to achieve a 5-percent growth rate this year.

Last year, owing to economic readjustment, all enterprises under the First Ministry of Machine Building faced serious difficulties as their production quotas under the state plan were less than one-third of their actual production capabilities. Despite the difficulties, however, the broad masses of staff and workers were still in good spirits. Instead of only serving the metallurgical, chemical and other heavy industries as before, they began to expand the sphere of their service and started to actively serve the light and textile industries, and the foodstuff, agricultural, commercial, catering service, environmental production and eight other departments by producing large amounts of mechanical and electrical equipment for them. Moreover, they also resorted to all possible means to improve the quality of their products and increase product variety. Furthermore, they strived to win over more customers by providing them good service. Consequently, the situation became more and more encouraging and production plans were successfully fulfilled. Last year, the enterprises under the First Ministry of Machine Building exceeded their annual output value plan by 22 percent and introduced over 1,300 new products. The 28-percent increase in the export volume of mechanical and electrical equipment over 1980 was the highest growth rate ever.

In addition reviewing last year's work, the meeting also studied and set the policy and tasks for this year. The meeting maintained that the production quotas for the enterprises under the First Ministry of Machine Building this year will certainly be higher than in 1981. For example, the state will arrange in advance the production of some large equipment which needs a long production period and various industrial departments will replace their outmoded equipment and transform their outmoded technology. Also, since the production of consumer goods will continue to increase, the demand for equipment by the light industrial, textile and commercial departments will increase. The export volume of machinery and electrical products will also increase.

For this reason, the meeting decided that enterprises under the First Ministry of Machine Building will continue to expand the scope of their service this year and heighten their adaptability, develop production of new products and create the conditions for various economic departments to improve their economic results. The meeting also maintained that this is an important long-range policy for the enterprises under the First Ministry of Machine Building as well as guidance for this year's work.

The meeting also discussed such issues as intensifying planning, properly handling the relationship between planned economy and market regulation and properly carrying out technical transformation and overall reorganization of the existing machinery industrial enterprises.

The meeting opened in Beijing on 5 February.

LARGE-SCALE COASTAL RESOURCES SURVEY PLANNED

OW161025 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Eight provinces and two municipalities along China's mainland coast are organizing their forces for a comprehensive survey of resources in coastal and reclaimed land areas. Yesterday [6 February] afternoon Zhang Yulin, deputy leader of the leading group for the comprehensive survey of resources in coastal and reclaimed land areas and deputy director of the State Oceanography Bureau, and other comrades briefed this paper's reporter on the work being done in this field.

According to Comrade Zhang Yulin and Professor Chen Jieyu and research fellow Song Daquan, deputy leaders of the technological leading group for the survey, rich biological, mineral and power resources can be found along the coast of China's mainland. A comprehensive survey of resources of coastal and reclaimed land areas to "take stock of what we have there" will enable us to exploit and use these resources and make them serve the four modernizations. In February 1980 an enlarged meeting was held by the national leading group for the comprehensive survey of coastal and polder land resources. Work related to such a comprehensive survey was subsequently carried out by various coastal provinces and municipalities. As of today, surveys have been started in Liaoning, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong Provinces and Shanghai Municipality. Meanwhile, Fujian and Hebei Provinces, Guangxi Autonomous Region and Tianjin Municipality are actively making preparations; they are expected to join in the survey soon.

Zhang Yulin and the other comrades noted that this is the first time in 32 years since the founding of our country that a comprehensive nationwide survey of coastal and reclaimed land resources has been carried out on such a large scale. In order to lay down uniform requirements concerning this work, more than 20 specialists in various fields from all over the country are now meeting in Shanghai. Through collective discussion and study, they will formulate the "general rules governing the nationwide survey of coastal and reclaimed land resources."

RENMIN RIBAO ON MEANING OF YIHETUAN SLOGAN

HK121424 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Li Wenhai [2621 2429 3189]: "The Dual Meaning of the Yihetuan Slogan 'Support the Qing'"]

[Text] The anti-imperialist Yihetuan movement which emerged in 1900 gave rise to the political slogan "support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners." As to the actual meaning of the "support the Qing" part of the slogan, most scholars have generally interpreted the phrase as meaning give assistance to the Qing government. Opinions differ greatly, however, on how the slogan "support the Qing" should be evaluated. Some people praise the phrase "support the Qing" as a purely tactical slogan, saying that only by using this slogan was it possible for the Yihetuan to enter Tianjin and Beijing and do battle with the "foreigners." The works of other people, however, criticize this slogan for having "caused the masses to lower their guard against the Qing Dynasty and blunted the masses opposition to feudalism;" "in reality it advocated a course of action that not only did not oppose feudalism but even supported feudalism." Irrespective of whether they approve or disapprove of this slogan, these scholars all start from the same point of taking the word "Qing" in the phrase "support the Qing" to mean either the Qing government or the Qing Dynasty.

However, the historical facts are a little more complex than this. In the past, the word "Qing" could have two possible meanings: First, it could refer to either the court or government; second, it could refer to the Qing nation, that is to say, China. In a great number of cases, at least during the early period of the movement, the Yihetuan's use of the phrase "support the Qing" was in fact a call to "assist China."

We shall now list some of the data.

In the year following the final suppression of the Yihetuan, an eyewitness of the movement recalled the past events saying, "in the winter of the 25th year of the reign of Guang Xu [1900] the Yihetuan rebels in Shandong rose in swarms to show their hatred of Christianity. By the spring of the 26th year they had entered Tianjin in the name of protecting the Qing and destroying the foreigners. At court and in the country, all people, both high and low, shared a deep faith in this. They joyously told each other that, 'after this movement to wipe out the foreigners and support China, our land will be cleansed and the days of peace will arrive.'" (Liu Mengyang: "A Record of the Yihetuan Rebellion in Tianjin") The phrase "wipe out the foreigners and support China" can be seen as a footnote to the slogan "Support the Qing and eliminate the 'foreigners,'" with the word "Qing" being taken to mean "China."

A wall poster of the Yihetuan contained the passage, "God is now angry, he has stopped the rain and snow, sending down instead 80,000 heavenly warriors to teach the sacred doctrine of the Yihetuan. Using the power of men he seeks to preserve China and drive out the foreigners." Here the phrase "preserve China and drive out the foreigners" obviously has the same meaning as "support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners."

Another wall poster which was put up on 28 May 1900 said the following: "We must all master the techniques of the harmonious sacred fists in order to protect the central plain and expel the foreign bandits." ("The Yihetuan," vol 4, p 149) The "central plain" mentioned here does not mean the region of the central plain but refers in a general sense to the Central Kingdom. [China] -- This is corroborated by Yihetuan pamphlets which often contain phrases such as, "it is because the devils disturb the central plain that the spirits guide our fists and we unite in harmonious righteousness." Therefore, "protect the central plain and expel the foreign bandits" carries exactly the same meaning as "preserve China and drive out the foreigners."

"Instructions for the Yihetuan in the Yuanyi, Qijia and Simalan Villages of the Capital's Shuntian District," another Yihetuan document that is still extant, also talks of "supporting the Qing and eliminating the foreigners." "Since the reign of Xian Feng, those people secretly believing in Catholicism have brought calamity to China by collaborating with foreigners...now the God in heaven in his great benevolence has sent down the spirits to build shrines in the towns and to teach our children and brothers. By supporting the Qing and eliminating foreigners they will promote the way of heaven, bring order to the country, profit to the land and protect the peasants and villages. This is a sign that when misfortune reaches its limit prosperity will follow." (ibid, p 148) Because "calamity has been brought to China by collaboration with foreigners" it is perfectly reasonable that once inverted this should read "preserve China and drive out the foreigners." Moreover, the land, country, villages and peasants mentioned here have a far richer and broader significance than merely the court or the government. In fact, together they refer to our motherland and the Chinese people.

Most of the material mentioned above is commentary given by the Yihetuan movement itself on the slogan "support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners." It can be said that when they spoke of "support for the Qing" they meant support for the great Qing nation, in other words, China, the central plain and the Chinese nation. In some places one could find "support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners" being written as "protect the Qing and eliminate the foreigners" or "strengthen the Qing and eliminate the foreigners." The basic meaning was the same in all of these. What they all say is no more than this: Because "foreigners" (this [yang ren 3152 0086] was the general term used by the Yihetuan; but in actual fact it designates those imperialists who invaded China and oppressed the people) had in the past committed such heinous acts of inequity, heaven or God wished to support, protect and revive China and also drive out the foreigners. The Yihetuan, therefore, was carrying out this will of heaven; or, in the language of today, it was the material force of this heavenly will. It is because of this that many of the banners carried by the Yihetuan often had writing on both sides, one saying "promote the way of heaven," the other saying "support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners."

In this sense "support the Qing" was a slogan that had very definite patriotic meaning. To ignore this level of meaning and analyze the phrase "support the Qing" purely in terms of the relationship between the Yihetuan and the feudal leaders is unavoidably incomplete and one-sided. Of course, this is not to suggest that support for China in no way included the notion of support for the Qing Dynasty. No, it does not do to go from one extreme to the other. In fact, for sections of the Yihetuan, "support for the Qing" certainly did imply support for the imperial court. Especially after the Qing government had issued the official edict openly declaring the Yihetuan as a "righteous group" this latter meaning became widely accepted while the former meaning became less and less significant. The fact that some Yihetuan groups carried banners saying "sacred Yihetuan group by imperial order" others rushed to "register" with government offices offers good proof of this.

In actual fact, some people even at that time noticed the dual meaning of "support the Qing." A famous memorial written on 23 August 1900 by Yuan Chang and Xu Jingcheng asked, "How is the phrase support the Qing and eliminate the foreigners to be interpreted? For the last 200-odd years the common people have enjoyed the bountiful benevolence of the state and if we say that this represents the people's desire to repay such blessings through devoted hard work, this is correct. However, some say that the common folk have greatly benefited the nation by holding up in such a difficult situation. The people have the power to offer support and bring about peace; however, since the opposite of support is to overthrow, if the people can support something they can also overthrow it. While one cannot be punished for harboring such thoughts, one can be sentenced to death for actually voicing them." ("Serious Criticism of High Officials Who Believe in Superstitious Practices and an Appeal for an Imperial Edict To Punish Such Practices")

In the opinion of Yuan Chang and Xu Dejing, the so-called "support for the Qing" was acceptable only when motivated by the desire to repay the benevolence of the Qing Dynasty's feudal rulers through "devoted hard work." However, if it was suggested that the people have the power, by "offering support, to bring about peace" it was unacceptable and should not be permitted. For if the people could support the nation in a time of crisis without bothering with the feudal rulers, then the people could, at any time, seize ruling authority from the hands of the feudal class. As far as they were concerned this was an extremely dangerous situation!

It was out of consideration of such a danger, that the feudal ruling class did their utmost to interpret the slogan "support the Qing" solely in terms of support for the Qing court. A telegram sent by Zhang Zhidong and Liu Kun asked, "While their banners all proclaim support for the Qing and opposition to foreigners, the rebel groups are still up to their old tricks in the provinces. If they really do support the court how can they oppose this order?" After receiving an imperial edict relating to the "containment of the Boxer masses," the magistrate of Lin Yu County, Yu Lingchen, immediately made an announcement to the people: "You all say that you support the Qing. How can you possibly not respect this glorious and sacred edict?" ("Collected Historical Material on the Yihetuan Movement," vol 1, p 167) They all interpreted "support for the Qing" as support for the court and used this as an effective way of containing the Yihetuan and ensuring that it did not disrupt the feudal order.

Aside from the deliberate guidance of the movement by the feudal ruling class, it is the Yihetuan itself which offers the best explanation of the two meanings of the slogan "support the Qing." The unity of the state, the court and the sovereign was for a long time an important feature of feudal ideology. According to the traditional feudal viewpoint, patriotism demands loyalty to the sovereign and it is this loyalty to the sovereign that constitutes patriotism. Therefore, the people were basically "ignorant of the difference between the nation and the emperor." Composed primarily of peasants, the Yihetuan was a great patriotic movement, but as small producers, the peasants were unable to break the fetters of feudal ideology. In fact, it was only with the 1911 revolution and the emergence of a capitalist revolutionary group that anyone raised the point that, "if we are to save China we must begin by drawing a distinction between court and the nation." (Shen Xiangyun: "An Answer to Zhang Zhidong") During the period of the Yihetuan movement, the spearhead of struggle was directed against imperialism and the peasants who made up the main force of the movement were unable to distinguish clearly between the nation and the court. Do the historical conditions, however, not offer us a reasonable explanation as to why they sometimes stressed the need to save China and at other times emphasized their support for the court?

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON CHONGQING PEACE TALKS

HK151019 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0059 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Article by Sichuan CPPCC Vice Chairman Luo Chengli [5012 2110 3525]: "Recalling the Chongqing Peace Negotiations and Looking Forward to the Third KMT-CCP Cooperation"]

[Text] From 1925 to 1949, I was mainly engaged in journalism. I was editor-in-chief of HSIN MIN PAO in Chongqing. Due to the fact that I was a reporter whose work was to gather news and write commentaries, I knew a lot about the second KMT-CCP cooperation. In particular, the Chongqing peace talks held in August 1945 shortly after the victory of the war of resistance against Japan left a very deep impression on me.

The Chongqing peace talks were a matter of primary importance in the history of both the CCP and the KMT. It was also a great event in the contemporary history of China. After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, China was at a crossroads facing two prospects and two destinies. The Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party held sharply divergent views and civil war would be triggered at any moment.

The eager desire on the part of the broad masses of people and patriotic personages was peace and unity. They did not want civil war any more. At that time, CCP Central Committee Chairman Mao Zedong delivered a speech in Yanan entitled "The Situation and Our Policy After Victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan." He pointed out: "An important problem facing our nation is to consolidate internal unity and ensure peace at home, realize and improve democracy to establish an independent, free, prosperous and strong new China on the basis of peace, democracy and unity." Under the pressing demand of the people throughout the country, Mr Chiang Kai-shek of the KMT side sent a cable to Chairman Mao, inviting him to come to Chongqing to "discuss together matters of vital importance to the state." At that time, we were very happy, but we had some doubts about whether Chairman Mao would come. Some friends who knew what went on behind the scenes told me that the Chongqing side did not believe Chairman Mao would come and no specific preparations for peace talks were made. However, beyond all expectations Chairman Mao, Zhou Enlai and Wang Ruofei, accompanied by Zhang Zhizhong and Hurley, arrived in Chongqing from Yanan at 3 p.m. on 28 August.

Chairman Mao's arrival caused a sensation throughout the mountain city and people ran around spreading the news happily. In particular, Chairman Mao's written statement issued at the Jiu Long Bo airport was earnest and sincere. He said: "The present most pressing task is to ensure peace at home, realize democratic politics and consolidate unity at home." He hoped that "all political parties and patriotic personages in China engaged in resisting the Japanese will unite as one to strive to accomplish the above-mentioned task." His statement, which fully demonstrated a communist's breadth of vision, strengthened the confidence of the people throughout the country in our country's future. At that time, various newspapers in Chongqing published news accounts and editorials. They felt optimistic and placed great hopes in the future. I still remember that I wrote an article in HSIN MIN PAO to welcome Mao. It was entitled "The Road for Establishing Our Country in a Peaceful Way -- Mao Zedong Has Come for the Sake of Unity" and reported in detail the outstanding activities of people of all walks of life in Chongqing and expressed our desire.

The thing which impressed me most deeply was: At a cocktail party held by the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association on 1 September to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance, everyone present was anxious to see Chairman Mao. Mr Feng Yuxiang, a founding member of the Kuomintang, said happily: "I now propose a toast to the realization of the three great policies of Dr Sun Yat-sen." Qin Zhen, a veteran member of the Tung Meng Hui (Revolutionary League), held Chairman Mao's hands firmly. His eyes were filled with tears and he was too excited to utter a word for a long time. Everyone present was moved by the sight. At that time, we regarded Chairman Mao's personal visit to Chongqing as a symbol of peace, democracy, solidarity and unity. The process involved in the negotiations between the two parties was complex. They argued over some problems intensely. However, the CCP exercised patience in pursuing the state's interests and attached importance to the peaceful establishment of our country and did not hesitate to make necessary concessions repeatedly. For instance, the ratio of the authorized number of troops of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party was changed from 5:1 to 7:1, and the CCP voluntarily conceded eight liberated areas, including Hainan Island, the southern part of Jiangxi Province, Zhejiang Province and so forth. An agreement was finally reached. The "Minutes of Talks Between the Delegates of the Kuomintang and the CCP" ("The Double Tenth Agreement") was signed in Gui Yuan of Chongqing on 10 October. It was reported that at that time Chairman Mao shook hands with the delegates of both sides. Shao Lizi said: "Initial results have been achieved in the negotiations. This was due to Mr Mao's tireless efforts and hard work."

This was what truly happened at that time. Chairman Mao stayed in Chongqing for 45 days; he left the city on the morning of 11 October. I still remember that at a farewell party held by the KMT Military Commission in honor of Chairman Mao, he told more than 500 people from various democratic parties and all walks of life: "There is only one way out for China today, and that is peace. We should value peace above everything else. All other attempts are wrong." He added: "Negotiations were carried out in a peaceful atmosphere. Some unsettled problems will still have to be solved one after another through negotiations. No other means should be employed." Chairman Mao pointed out: "There is no denying the fact that difficulties do exist. It does not do any good to avoid telling people the real situation. However, under the guiding principle of peace, democracy, solidarity and unity, all difficulties can be overcome no matter how enormous they are." Chairman Mao's statement had a strong effect on the audience.

The first and second KMT-CCP cooperation and the Chongqing peace negotiations are now history. Today, in the 1980's, the CCP is still trying its best to put an end to the sorrowful split of the Chinese nation. Chairman Ye Jianying proposed that the KMT and CCP hold talks on a reciprocal basis and carry out a third cooperation. I believe that this is an important proposal which conforms to the nature of things and the ways of the people and is completely reasonable. Compared with the Double Tenth Agreement, the 9-point proposal put forth by Chairman Ye Jianying is already extremely lenient. The 9-point proposal has been unanimously praised and supported by people throughout the country, including Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese. Even a number of KMT members in Taiwan and members of the legislative branch also believe that the "content" of the nine-point proposal is "concrete," its "conditions are lenient" and that "we should not ignore it." They hope that the Taiwan authorities will take the will of the people into consideration and respond to the proposal actively. Our country should be unified, our nation should unite and our blood brothers and sisters should be reunited. This is the common desire of the people on both sides of the Straits. I believe that the third KMT-CCP cooperation and the reunification of the motherland is merely a question of time. I am an old man of more than 80 years of age, but I still hope that I will witness the happy occasion again!

HONGQI ARTICLE DISCUSSES LIU SHAOQI'S WORKS

HK161014 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 pp 29-31, 17

[Article by Shi Zhongquan [4258 0112 3123]: "Comrade Liu Shaoqi's Contributions Toward Mao Zedong Thought -- Studying Volume I of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"]

[Text] Volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" has come off the press. The glorious image of a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary appears again before us. During the long years of revolutionary practice, Comrade Liu Shaoqi steadfastly persisted in applying Marxist theory to creatively solve the concrete problems of the Chinese revolution. Volume 1 of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" is the product of the integration of the universal principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution as well as the scientific summing up of the rich experience of the Chinese revolution. Regardless of whether in the harsh class struggle against class enemies both at home and abroad or in the complicated struggle over principles against the erroneous line and tendencies inside the party, Comrade Liu Shaoqi always stood on the side of the correct line represented by Comrade Mao Zedong. He made enormous contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought and to the propagation and popularization of Mao Zedong Thought.

I

At the memorial service for Comrade Liu Shaoqi, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a Marxist theoretician of our party and he was good at raising practical experience to the height of theory. "He made important contributions in both practice and theory to the building of our party, to the workers' movement in our country and to party work in the white areas. The theoretical viewpoints and ideological principles he advanced in these respects crystallized the experience accumulated by the party and the people in their heroic struggle over the decades and were a component of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought." The valuable works written by Comrade Liu Shaoqi during the period of the democratic revolution and compiled in volume I of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" fully testify to the correctness of his theses. Comrade Liu Shaoqi contributed to the shaping and development of Mao Zedong Thought in many ways and also made unique contributions particularly in the fields mentioned by Comrade Xiaoping above.

First, in the field of party building, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of the outstanding leaders of our party. Regardless of whether working in the locality or the Central Committee, he always racked his brains and devoted tremendous energy to the work of building our party into a political party of the proletariat. He laid special emphasis on the building of the guiding ideology of the party and gave priority to raising the level of Marxist theory of the whole party. He pointed out that the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and the work spirit of hard struggle of the Chinese Communist Party is very admirable, but in guiding ideology, the understanding of Marxist theory is inadequate, and this is one of the greatest weaknesses of our party as well as the subjective reason for the repeated setbacks suffered by the revolution in the past. "As long as this weakness is overcome, the Chinese Communist Party will have every assurance of leading the Chinese revolution to total victory." Therefore, "the advocacy of theoretical study in the party has become very essential." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," volume I, p 220 -- only the page number will be given henceforth) He said that the mass line is not only a fundamental political line of the party but also an organizational line of the party and scientifically summed up the mass standpoints as: "Everything for the people, holding oneself responsible to the people, having faith in the people's ability to emancipate themselves and learning from the people." (p 354) He stressed that all the organizational work of our party must be closely integrated with the masses and that we must adopt a correct attitude toward the masses and use correct methods to lead the masses. He attached great importance to the self-cultivation of party spirit of the party members and raised party ideological construction to a new height. He pointed out: "The supremacy of the party's interests is the highest principle that must govern the thinking and actions of the members of our party." "Unhesitating readiness to sacrifice personal interests and even one's life for the party and the proletariat and for the emancipation of the nation and all mankind -- this is one expression of what we usually describe as 'party spirit.'" "It is the highest expression of communist morality, of the principled nature of the party of the proletariat, and of the purest proletarian class consciousness." (pp 130, 131) He systematically summed up the historical experiences of inner-party struggle and suggested correct policies and methods for launching inner-party struggle. In the light of the leftist mistakes in inner-party struggle in history, he emphasized: "Inner-party struggles consist principally of ideological struggles." (p 179) He called for making a sharp distinction between educating the comrades who have made mistakes and struggling against the enemy. On the other hand, he also opposed the liberalist trend of giving up ideological struggle and pointed out: "Inner-party struggle is a struggle over principle," and strict self-criticism is the motive force advancing the progress of our party. (p 187) He also regarded the correct handling of the interrelations between the masses, classes, political parties and leaders as an important aspect of party building. These ideas of Liu Shaoqi enriched Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on party building and fostered large numbers of revolutionaries and party members.

Second, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was for a long time an outstanding leader of our labor movement. He took part in the labor movement not long after he joined the revolution and displayed his revolutionary spirit of selfless heroism and outstanding leadership ability for the emancipation of the working class. He was one of the principal leaders and organizers of the Anyuan general strike, the Shanghai 30 May movement and the Guangzhou-Hong Kong general strike which shocked the country and the whole world. He was good at integrating the political task of the party with the immediate interests of the masses and stressed that in developing political struggle, attention must be paid at the same time to economic struggle. When summing up the experiences of the labor movement during the great revolutionary period, he pointed out that under the situation of the low ebb in the revolution, the economic struggle of the masses is at the same time a political struggle, and for the sake of "conserving the forces of the working class, it is imperative to pay special attention to leading the routine economic and political struggles of the workers." (p 35) In view of the shortcoming of not paying attention to setting up basic-level organizations and not developing party organizations in the trade union during the early period of our labor movement, he not only immersed himself with work in these two fields and made outstanding achievements, but he also summed up experiences in these fields and pointed out that only by setting up "a close-knit organization can the trade union fulfill its mission." (p 7) He paid great attention to the work of raising the consciousness of the workers. When criticizing leftist errors in the labor movement, he pointed out that everybody should be prepared to go and work wherever there are people. Such ideas as paying attention to the organizational role of the trade union, showing concern for the immediate interests of the workers and raising the consciousness of the workers, energetically advocated by Comrade Liu Shaoqi during the early period of our labor movement, are still of guiding significance even today.

Third, in the field of work in the white areas, Comrade Liu Shaoqi carried out an arduous and brilliant struggle in order to formulate and maintain a correct line for work in the white areas. Comrade Liu Shaoqi carried out the most resolute resistance and corrected the adventurist and dogmatic leftist errors represented by Wang Ming. He correctly analyzed the change in the balance of class forces after the great defeat of the revolution and proposed that the work policy in the white areas should give priority to defense and not offense; should take advantage of the legal status as much as possible in carrying out work and should not refuse to take advantage of the legal status; should strictly turn the open organization of the party into a secret organization in order to go deeply among the masses, carry out long-term concealment, conserve their forces and always be prepared to send their forces to develop armed struggle in the countryside and push forward the development of the revolution. He summed up the art of leadership for the mass struggle in the white areas and proposed that the slogans, demands and forms of struggle for developing mass struggle should be acceptable to the masses and should be based on the circumstances and conditions at that time and place and on the degree of consciousness of the masses. He advocated proceeding from reality, integrating the principle of struggle against the enemy with flexibility, taking full advantage of the contradictions among the enemy and winning over temporary allies to oppose the principal enemy. These policies and tactics formulated by Comrade Liu Shaoqi, together with Comrade Zhou Enlai's ideas concerning work in the white areas, constituted the basic theoretical principles of our party with regard to work in the white areas. This is an important aspect of the valuable experience of our party as well as an important supplement to Mao Zedong Thought.

II

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of our party leaders who actively propagated Mao Zedong Thought. In his report on amending the party constitution delivered at the seventh party congress, Comrade Liu Shaoqi made an extremely penetrating and comprehensive summary and exposition on behalf of the CCP Central Committee regarding the contents and characteristics of Mao Zedong Thought, which enables the whole party for the first time to have a more systematic and thoroughgoing understanding of Mao Zedong Thought. This has a far-reaching impact on the dissemination and popularization of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi's summary and exposition regarding Mao Zedong Thought stressed the following points.

First, Mao Zedong Thought is the only theory and policy for saving China. After the Opium War, China had become a semicolonial and semifeudal society. The country was in dire straits and the people were extremely impoverished. People with lofty ideals continually stepped forward in large numbers to take the place of those who fell and endured great hardship to find the principle for saving the country and the people. Such theories as the parliamentary road, national salvation through industrialization, anarchism and guild socialism were unable to solve China's problems. "Only Marxism can save China." This is the correct conclusion obtained from history. However, finding the principle is not tantamount to being able to apply the principle, because Marxism is mainly "European in form" and very little has been written on the subject of China in the works of Marx and Lenin. "Moreover, the concrete road of historical development of the Chinese society is exceptional compared with the road of historical development of the societies of various European countries." (p 222) This required the changing of Marxism from the "European form" into the "Chinese form," or applying the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism to creatively solve the problems of the Chinese revolution. However, this point was not understood by the erroneous leftist and rightist leadership. In particular, the erroneous leftist leadership represented by Wang Ming made Marxism into a dogma, deified the Comintern resolutions and the experience of the Soviet Union and copied them indiscriminately. This tendency almost pushed the Chinese revolution to the brink of total failure. The Chinese communists, represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, waged a resolute struggle against the leftist errors and integrated the universal principles of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This enabled Marxism to take on Chinese characteristics and gradually evolve into a scientific system of guidelines suited to conditions in China. This is precisely Mao Zedong Thought. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, the forces of the Chinese revolution grew from small to big and from weak to strong and ushered in an unprecedented situation of victory. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "Historical events have shown that whenever the revolution followed the leadership of Mao Zedong and his theory of the Chinese revolution, it succeeded and developed; but whenever it departed from that leadership, it failed or had to retreat." Therefore, Mao Zedong Thought "is the only correct theory and policy to save China" and "the only correct theory and policy to guide the proletariat and all the working people of China in their fight for emancipation."

Second, although Comrade Liu Shaoqi did not put forward the concept that Mao Zedong Thought is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party, he also did not regard the theory on the Chinese revolution as purely the personal thought of Comrade Mao Zedong. In 1941, he held that "some of the comrades in the party, especially those in the Central Committee, have a unified understanding of the Marxist theory and the historical development of the Chinese society." (p 220) In 1943, he again said: "The genuine Marxists in China are Comrade Mao Zedong and the many other comrades who have rallied around him. The line they have pursued and struggled for throughout the past years, and their methods of work, are, in essence, the Bolshevism of China." (p 296) In "On the Party," he said: The scientific theory on the Chinese revolution can only be "created by the representatives of the Chinese proletariat," "of whom the greatest and most outstanding is Comrade Mao Zedong." (p 333) Comrade Liu Shaoqi regarded Mao Zedong Thought as the thought of the Chinese Communist Party represented by Comrade Mao Zedong and truthfully reflected the objective process which led to the shaping and development of Mao Zedong Thought. What should be pointed out is: Not only is the shaping and development of Mao Zedong Thought a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party, but the concept of Mao Zedong Thought also cannot be summed up as the product of any single mind. Regardless of whether it is Comrade Liu Shaoqi or other comrades, when advancing the concept of Mao Zedong Thought, they must not divorce it from the historical conditions of that time.

Third, Comrade Liu Shaoqi strongly stressed the necessity of using Mao Zedong Thought to unify the ideological understanding of the whole party and to root out all kinds of erroneous ideas, especially the influence of erroneous leftist ideas. Comrade Liu Shaoqi said: "In the course of our history we have suffered the most from errors that arose in the leadership of the revolutionary movement, which caused partial, sometimes serious, avoidable harm to the movement." (p 293) After the Yanan rectification campaign and the criticism of leftist errors represented by Wang Ming, the restoration of order out of chaos in guiding ideology could be described as initially completed. However, as the leftist errors had been dominant for a long time and had caused a great deal of harm in the party, their pernicious influence could not be rooted out within a short time. For the sake of enabling the party to make fewer mistakes and detours, it became imperative to unify the understanding of the whole party with Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, Comrade Liu Shaoqi proposed: "The important task now is to mobilize the entire party to study and disseminate Mao Zedong's theory of the Chinese revolution, and to arm our membership and the revolutionary people with this theory, so that it may become a living, irresistible force." (p 333) Under the call made by Comrade Liu Shaoqi on behalf of the Central Committee, a movement to study Mao Zedong Thought quickly sprang up. With the whole party united under the banner of Mao Zedong Thought, a great victory was soon scored in the Chinese revolution.

Mao Zedong Thought is the correct theory for the Chinese people in carrying out revolution and construction as well as the spiritual wealth of our party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi had set a glorious example for us in adopting a correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought. In studying Volume I of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," we must uphold and disseminate Mao Zedong Thought with absolute sincerity in the manner of Comrade Liu Shaoqi.

HONGQI COMMENTARY URGES STUDYING ECONOMIC THEORY

HK161418 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 p 35

[Short commentary by Ji Xin [4764 6580]: "The Key Lies in Strengthening Leadership"]

[Text] The experiences of the cadres in Jiangxi Province and Guangxi's Mashan County and what they have learned in the study of reproduction theory tells us that it is very important for our cadres to study theory in the new historical period and that they can study it very well, too. The key lies in strengthening leadership of CCP committees at various levels.

Different views and attitudes have appeared since the broad masses of cadres began to study economic theory last year in accordance with the arrangement of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee. Some comrades find it difficult to understand Marx's theory of reproduction, while others still have doubts about the necessity of studying theory. We must admit that for those comrades who have a lower educational level and poor theoretical basis, it is really not so easy to study economic theory, and guidance is quite necessary for them to overcome difficulties. Nevertheless, we should not have any doubts about the importance of studying reproduction theory for the broad masses of cadres, especially those in leading positions and those who are in charge of economic work. The theory of reproduction is an important component part of Marxist political economics. It is not only an ideological weapon for understanding the law of development in capitalist society, but also an indispensable theoretical guidance for organizing and leading socialist economic construction. One of our past lessons in economic construction is one-sidedly emphasizing high speed and high accumulation and promoting a scale of capital construction which is beyond the capacity of our financial and material resources. These factors caused the serious disproportion of the national economy. At the same time, we interfered too much and were too rigid in economic management, and our actions ran counter to the objective law of economic development in many respects. All this is a result of insufficient study and understanding of the theory of reproduction.

Just as a comrade who studied reproduction theory at a party school said: If we had begun our study 20 years earlier, we might not have made so many serious mistakes and had so many problems. This implies a deep understanding of our past experiences and lessons and shows, at the same time, the importance of studying the theory of reproduction.

Can we master the theory well? How many things can we learn from our study? We can find the answer in both Jiangxi and Guangxi's experiences. Of course, it takes time and energy to master the theory well. As to whether or not we can learn a lot, that depends on whether there is good guidance. Without guidance, it will be difficult to study the theory and the results will be affected. However, if the CCP committees pay enough attention, strengthen leadership and create conditions to push forward our study, the difficulties can also be overcome. This is one of the experiences in the two provinces as well.

There are many good experiences in various localities on the study of economic theory by cadres. We hope that they will sum up and exchange experiences among themselves so that the study will be pushed forward and more achievements will be scored.

PLA MEETING COMMENDS OUTSTANDING YOUTHS

OW131413 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 February, the PLA General Staff Department held a meeting to exchange experiences in dealing with unemployed youths and to commend advanced youths, parents and workers. Commended at the meeting were 52 advanced young intellectuals, 6 parents who had realized the temporary difficulties of the state and earnestly educated their sons or daughters to do service work and 8 advanced workers who had enthusiastically carried out their work in helping youths find jobs. They were also given souvenirs.

The party committee of the PLA General Staff Department attached great importance to the issue of finding jobs for young intellectuals. In March 1981, it set up the leading group and the office in charge of the work of helping unemployed youths find jobs to discuss and work out specific measures. While strengthening political and ideological work, it had tried a thousand and one ways to open up more jobs and organize unemployed young people to actively participate in doing manual labor.

Since the beginning of 1981, the organs of the PLA units under the administration of the PLA General Staff Department have found jobs for more than 1,300 unemployed young people, accounting for 92.4 percent of the total number of unemployed young people. Efforts are being made to find jobs for the rest of the unemployed young people before the end of April this year.

On behalf of the party committee of the PLA General Staff Department and the leading group of the General Staff Department in charge of the work of helping unemployed youths find jobs, Deputy Chief of General Staff Chi Haotian attended the meeting and extended greetings to the commended advanced youths, parents and workers.

STATE COUNCIL NAMES HISTORICAL, CULTURAL CITIES

OW160931 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA) -- With the approval of the State Council, 24 Chinese cities of great historical value and revolutionary significance have been designated as the nation's first group of famous historical and cultural cities. The State Council has called on the people's governments at all levels to earnestly strengthen leadership to effectively protect and manage these cities.

The 24 designated cities are Beijing, Chengde, Dadong, Nanjing, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Hangzhou, Shaoxing, Quanzhou, Jingdezhen, Qufu, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Jiangling, Changsha, Guangzhou, Guilin, Chengdu, Zunyi, Kunming, Dali, Lhasa, Xian and Yanan. A report on the protection of our country's famous historical and cultural cities was approved by the State Council and transmitted to the State Capital Construction Commission, the State Cultural Relics Bureau [guo jia wen wu ju 0948 1367 2429 3670 1444] and the State Urban Construction General Bureau. The report said: Ours is an age-old country with a long history and civilization. Many of our famous historical and cultural cities were political, economic and cultural centers in ancient times or important cities where revolutionary movements and important historic events of modern times took place. Large quantities of historical and revolutionary relics are preserved in these famous historical and cultural cities, above ground as well as underground, reflecting the long history of the Chinese nation and its glorious revolutionary traditions and magnificent culture. Properly protecting and managing these famous historical and cultural cities will have a significant impact on building socialist spiritual civilization and developing tourism in our country.

The report hoped that in developing these cities in the future, consideration would be given to achieving urban modernization step-by-step while at the same time preserving and developing their inherent historical and cultural characteristics, thus combining the two objectives. Effective measures should be taken to strictly protect the cities proper, the ruins of ancient cities, cultural historical sites, old residences of famous persons, ancient structures, scenic spots and ancient and famous trees, seeing to it that they will not be damaged or moved at will under any circumstances in order to make way for new construction projects. Protective zones should be marked out around these historic sites.

The report added that industrial and mining enterprises or other units built in the cities proper in the past should clear up within a prescribed period of time any serious pollution caused by the three wastes; enterprises and units with extremely serious pollution problems should be shut down or suspend operation, or they should be merged with other enterprises or switch to the manufacture of other products. All projects under construction that hamper the protection of these cities should be handled appropriately. In planning large capital construction projects in these cities from now on, prior agreement should be reached with the local urban construction and cultural relics departments. All departments and units involved in illegal occupation of cultural and historic sites and scenic gardens and forests and endangering the safety of cultural relics or hampering the opening up of these places for tourism should be moved within the set time limit.

ZHANG JINGFU SPEAKS AT ANHUI PARTY MEETING

OW151001 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee called a meeting of secretaries of county party committees 9 - 13 February in Hefei to study in particular how to make continued advances in agriculture and speed the development of county and commune industries. Present at the meeting were standing committee members of the provincial CCP committee; provincial vice governors who are party members; secretaries of county party committees; responsible persons of departments, committees and offices directly under the province; responsible persons of party committees of higher educational institutions; responsible persons of departments and bureaus concerned; and responsible persons of prefectural and municipal party committees, totaling 174.

The meeting was presided over by Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee.

On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, First Secretary Zhang Jingfu made an important speech. Analyzing the situation in the province, he said: In 1981 the total value of industrial and agricultural production in our province showed a 12.2 percent rise compared with 1980. The growth of agricultural production was especially noticeable; total agricultural output value in 1981 was 24.6 percent more than in 1980. As regards industrial development, the total output value last year rose 5.5 percent compared with 1980. Balance was achieved between revenue and expenditure, while new accomplishments were made in commerce, science and technology, culture and education, public health and the settlement of jobless youths. The political situation was more stable than before. In sum, our province has undergone a gratifying change politically as well as economically. This year the general tasks in our province's work are to make continued advances in agriculture, to speed up the pace in developing industry and to bring about a decisively favorable turn in party style, social customs and public security.

As for how to achieve this year's tasks, Comrade Zhang Jingfu pointed out the following three points:

1. We should continue to grasp agriculture. Last year our agricultural production showed a rather large increase, but a great potential still exists, and it is quite possible to make further advances. At present it is necessary to acquire a clear understanding of the need of a planned economy supplemented by market regulation. Our country's economy is a planned economy. This should be the main system for both industry and agriculture. We should take planned economy as the main system and use market regulation as a supplementary one; the key measure to ensure this is to seriously implement the contract system. Now is the time to carry out spring farm work. On the basis of this year's plan, comrades in all localities should grasp the work of signing contracts and, in particular, make arrangements for the assigned purchases of cotton, hogs, poultry, eggs and aquatic products as well as of vegetables in the suburbs, all of which are usually not in very abundant supply.

We have already achieved very good results in implementing the system of production responsibility in agriculture; what we have to do now is to further improve the system so as to make it perfect. We have to carry out propaganda and education among the grassroots cadres and peasants to make them aware of the necessity to adhere unwaveringly to the path of socialist collectivization and public ownership of land and other basic means of production and to the system of production responsibility in agriculture. In addition, efforts should be made to properly solve the problems encountered in implementing the production responsibility system, such as problems concerning water conservation projects, forest resources, land administration, protection of collective property, lightening of the peasants' burden, support for new economic projects, and assistance to and development of households engaged in specialized production.

Serious attention should be paid to strengthening political power at the grassroots level and improving the cadres' style of work. This is a major question concerning the implementation of the party's principles and policies and the fulfillment of all tasks and therefore warrants our serious attention.

2. It is imperative to speed the development of county and commune industries. In 1981, eight prefectures in our province registered a total industrial output value of 3.01 billion yuan, accounting for 23.5 percent of the province's total figure. Among the 70 counties, 22 had an industrial output value of more than 50 million yuan. Wuwei County's industrial output value surpassed 100 million yuan, while that of Dangtu, Suzian, Chuxizn, Tianchang and six other counties all exceeded 60 million yuan. Viewed as a whole, however, the county and commune industries in our province are still at a relatively low level of development, and there is a considerable gap between them and those in such neighboring provinces as Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Shandong. Many comrades lack adequate understanding of the importance of developing county and commune industries. Some set agriculture against industry and even hold the erroneous idea that grasping industry in rural areas means doing something other than one's proper duty. At one time, leaders of the provincial CCP committee did not grasp firmly the development of county and commune industries and failed to do sufficient supervisory and checkup work in this regard. Because of the slow and low-level development of county and commune industries, most of the counties in our province are now experiencing financial difficulties. Some counties, despite their achievements in agriculture, have failed to develop industry as fast as they should, and for this reason they are still unable to solve the problem of poverty and to launch other undertakings.

To change the present backward state and radically solve financial difficulties, it is imperative to make great strides in developing county and commune industries. According to an initial plan, beginning this year, the county and commune industries in the province should grow at a rate of 12-15 percent annually. By 1985, the industrial output value of the 70 counties in the province should attain the goal of 1-8-5-3; that is, one quarter of the counties should achieve an annual industrial output value of more than 100 million yuan; another quarter, more than 80 million yuan, still another quarter, more than 50 million yuan; and the rest, more than 30 million yuan. We should strive to bring about a large increase in the total industrial output value of our county and commune industries.

Analyzing the favorable conditions for developing county and commune industries, Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: Now our province has more than 10,000 county and commune enterprises with fixed assets valued at 1.5 billion yuan. This means that we have a fairly good material foundation. With bumper harvests reaped in many successive years, the peasants have continued to increase their income; this means that a big market exists for products turned out by county and commune industries. Moreover, our province has abundant resources for developing county and commune industries; some counties have experience in developing such industries at a relatively quick pace. As long as we make full use of these favorable conditions and work strenuously, we will surely attain our goal. At present, we must first mobilize the masses to work out plans. Second, we must carry out a flexible policy to foster the development of county and commune industries. Third, we must consolidate the existing enterprises and improve their management. Fourth, we must give full play to the role of scientific and technical workers. Fifth, we must strengthen the leadership over county and commune industries and see to it that attention is paid to industry as well as agriculture.

3. It is necessary to bring about a decisively favorable turn in party style, social customs and public security. This is a major political task for the whole province this year. All party and government leaders and all mass organizations should strive to make new achievements in three aspects: First, it is imperative to improve our party style. This year party committees at all levels should resolve to rectify party style while carrying out their various tasks. This is a matter of prime importance concerning the future and destiny of our party and state; it deserves prompt, determined and persistent action.

Second, they should use good party style to bring about good customs among the people and to promote new socialist morals and practices. This is an important task in promoting spiritual civilization. Third, they should make further efforts to improve political and judicial work to ensure public security in society; in other words, it is necessary to further improve public security in both urban and rural areas.

At the meeting Comrade Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a speech emphasizing the thinking of leading cadres, the necessity to make further advances by applying the law of one dividing into two in analyzing the present situation, the need for scientific division of work in county party committees and especially the need for distinction between party and government work.

Speeches were also made by Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Cheng Guanghua, standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and provincial vice governor; and Wei Xinyi and Huang Yu, provincial vice governors. Their speeches dealt respectively with the development of agriculture, industry and cultural and educational undertakings, the work of family planning and the general census.

GUO LINXIANG READS PLA CIRCULAR AT NANJING RALLY

OW140256 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] More than 1,700 comrades and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units held a mobilization rally on afforestation this morning, cherishing the lofty sentiments and aspirations of working for the people's welfare and acting as pioneers of afforestation.

The rally stressed that responsible comrades at all levels should take the lead in promoting the voluntary tree-planting campaign and exercise leadership over it so as to quickly inspire a new upsurge in planting trees.

Present at the rally were responsible comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Guo Linxiang and Du Ping as well as responsible persons from a number of military schools, including the Nanjing Advanced Army School, Naval Institute and Political School. The rally was presided over by Du Ping, political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units.

Since 1977 the Nanjing PLA units have planted an average of 1.4 million trees annually. The average survival rate of trees planted by individuals in more than 60 percent of the contingents at the regimental level and above has reached the target set by the PLA General Logistics Department. Many advanced units and advanced individuals in afforestation have emerged one after another. Early this year a directive was issued by the Nanjing PLA units to its subordinate contingents, urging them to do a still better job in planting trees. A special fund of 300,000 yuan was appropriated for the afforestation campaign and personnel were dispatched to units that do not have enough manpower in order to promote afforestation. Commanders and fighters regard the tree-planting campaign as an important matter in promoting socialist spiritual civilization.

To further promote the campaign, Guo Linxiang, first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, read a circular issued by the PLA's three general departments on implementing the resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC on launching a voluntary tree-planting campaign throughout the country.

Zhan Danan, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units and chairman of their afforestation committee, delivered a speech on the mobilization. He urged responsible comrades at all levels to take the lead in the voluntary tree-planting campaign, exercise leadership over the campaign, regard it as a task in army building and firmly promote it.

GUANGZHOU OFFICES ORDERED TO SET GOOD EXAMPLE

HK130257 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and government issued a circular to all subordinate departments, committees and offices on 11 February, calling on the cadres in the organs to strive to build the municipal CCP committee and government organs into good examples for the whole city. The circular put forward the following demands on the whole body of cadres in the organs, especially the leading cadres:

1. Spontaneously support and carry out the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.
2. Observe strict organizational life. It is necessary to maintain the system of holding party and CYL activities twice a month and a democratic life activity for the leadership groups twice a year, to hold heart-to-heart talks and promote contacts, launch criticism and self-criticism, strengthen party spirit and unity, and work well.
3. Observe party discipline and state laws in a model way and wage resolute struggle against violations of law and discipline. It is necessary to promote communist morality and atmosphere, work honesty and well, shun pursuit of private interests, refrain from seeking privileges, and serve the people wholeheartedly. In contacts with the external world, people should not do things that harm the spirit of the people and nation; they must uphold the motherland's honor and the nation's dignity.
4. Keep in close touch with the masses and improve work efficiency.
5. Assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, get an accurate and complete grasp of the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought, and constantly enhance ideological levels.
6. Build socialist spiritual civilization and establish excellent morality and atmosphere.
7. Strictly practice all systems for preserving secrets and security and do a good job in this work in the organs. It is necessary to strengthen education for the sons and daughters of cadres and staff so that they can resist corruption by bourgeois ideology.

GUANGZHOU CCP ON CORRECT VIEW OF PRESS CRITICISM

HK140303 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee recently issued a circular on taking a correct view of press criticism. The circular demanded that party organizations and members and cadres take a correct view of press criticism.

The circular said: Party organizations and leading party cadres should take a welcoming approach and an attitude of correcting mistakes if they have made any and guarding against them if they have not, with regard to press criticism or critical views passed on by newspaper offices. Units and individuals criticized in the press should give a swift response. No unit or individual may refuse to accept press criticism under the pretext that it strays somewhat from the facts. If the press criticism is basically in accord with the facts, units and individuals must humbly accept it, conduct serious self-examination and put forward measures for correcting mistakes. If the criticism is partially in accord with the facts, they should conduct examination and make corrections in light of the factual part. They should also promptly give the necessary explanations if the criticism is basically at variance with the facts. As for those who refuse to accept criticism, deliberately make trouble and even seize the occasion as a pretext for dealing blows in revenge, the party organizations and discipline inspection commissions of their units must criticize and educate them, and take disciplinary action against them if necessary. The circular says: In carrying out press criticism, the newspaper offices should seek truth from facts, and aim to help people and cure the patient. If press criticism is non-factual or basically so, the newspaper office must publish a correction or a statement by the person criticized. The editorial department must also conduct a self-criticism in the newspaper.

GUANGDONG NOTES IMPORTANCE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK150403 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "Get a Good Grasp of Grain Production"]

[Excerpts] The Foshan Prefectural CCP Committee recently stressed that it is necessary that people strengthen their concepts of the state, the overall situation, and the plans; implement in an all-round way the principle of actively promoting diversification without any relaxation of grain production and correct the tendency to neglect grain production. This issue has been put forward in a timely and pertinent way.

At present there are indeed tendencies to neglect grain production in some parts of Guangdong. Some commodity grain bases, paying no attention to the state tasks, reduce the grain area too much to develop industrial crops. In certain places manpower, material and finance are all concentrated on diversification and industrial and sideline production, and grain production is relaxed. Things should not be done in this way at all.

China has a population of 1 billion, and feeding them remains the priority task. Guangdong consists of 70 percent mountains, 10 percent waters and 20 percent farmland. There is not much farmland, and the province has never been in a very good position as far as grain is concerned. Last year there was a serious drop in rice production due to natural disasters. Grain supplies have thus become even tighter. In present conditions, natural disasters are difficult to avoid. In grain production, we must regularly pay attention to making up for poor harvests in years of rich harvests.

Guangdong has made relatively great progress and achieved notable results in readjusting its crop ratios in the past 3 years. We must now pay attention to dovetailing the relationship between grain production and diversification. We cannot rely any more on large reductions in grain area to develop diversification. Grain area readjustments in commodity grain areas and places where grain has to be shipped in must be strictly controlled. In the future, the focus in readjustments should be on high and cold mountain areas, which should gradually switch from growing two rice crops to growing one crop of soybeans and one of mid-season rice.

Ours is a socialist country, and in both the industrial and the agricultural economy we must take planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by market mechanism as the secondary. We are not yet ready for completely applying the law of values to guide production. When arranging production plans, the rural cadres and peasant masses should not hold that plans are no longer needed now that production responsibility systems are practiced, and just think of growing any worthwhile crop. They must think of the overall situation.

Now is the time for mapping out sowing plans and carrying out spring sowing. Let us grasp grain production with one hand and diversification with the other, and strive for an all-round bumper harvest this year.

GUANGXI PLA DECISION ON CIVILIZATION MONTH

HK150251 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] The Political Department of Guangxi Military District recently issued a decision designating March as a month of activities for building spiritual civilization. The department has also issued a circular to all subordinate units, calling on the commanders and fighters to whip up a new upsurge of building socialist spiritual civilization in March.

The circular demanded that during this month, CCP committees and leading organs at and above regimental level seriously study the instructions of leading central comrades on building spiritual civilization and the documents of the all-army political work meeting, further enhance ideological understanding and achieve dialectical unity between building spiritual civilization and building the units into a modern and regular force.

It is necessary to organize the cadres and fighters to study the inscriptions of Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation on learning from Comrade Lei Feng. It is necessary to hold regimental or company report meetings, forums, and symposia to further publicize the significance of building socialist spiritual civilization, so that it will go still deeper into people's minds.

In light of reality in the units of the military district, the circular demanded that the following tasks in particular should be grasped during the activity month: 1) Organize the cadres and fighters to study comrade Mao Zedong's relevant works, and conduct education in loving the motherland, the army and the border; 2) vigorously plant trees to turn the motherland green and beautify the barracks environment; 3) tidy up discipline, appearance and bearing in connection with carrying out military training; 4) do one or two effective and directly beneficial deeds for the local government and masses, to promote closer army-government and army-people relations.

GUANGXI AIR FORCE CIRCULAR ON DENG INSTRUCTION

HK150237 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpt] In order to implement Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping's instruction that the PLA should work actively and work more in afforestation, a certain air force unit stationed in Guangxi recently issued a circular to all its subordinate units on rapidly whipping up an upsurge of tree-planting. The circular demanded that the commanders and fighters seriously study the NPC resolution on launching a nationwide tree-planting drive, extensively publicize the significance of this drive and turn the drive into the spontaneous action of all the commanders and fighters. All units must map out their tasks, pursue practical results, plant trees in a scientific way and adopt responsibility systems.

GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON FARMWORK, PROCUREMENT

HK150655 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] The Guangxi regional people's government held a telephone conference on 13 February to make concrete arrangements for current spring farmwork, grain procurement and storage, and the livelihood of people in the rural areas. Liao Shengdong, Shi Qingsheng and Luo Ming, responsible persons of the regional government, and responsible persons of departments concerned took part in the meeting. Government Vice Chairman Luo Ming presided.

Government Vice Chairman Liao Shengdong made a speech. He pointed out: The region is now in the final stages of grain procurement work, which must be grasped well. "The grain departments must resolutely correct the tendency to neglect procurement of corn. So long as it is up to the mark in quality, it must be procured. It is necessary to make rational arrangements for grain sales and strive for balanced procurement and sale. It is necessary to strengthen grain market controls, deal resolute blows at speculation and strictly control the outflow of grain. Adjustments within the region should not be limited."

Speaking on arranging the people's livelihood in disaster areas, Liao Shengdong said: "Last year the region suffered natural disasters over a rather large area, and some counties had both their early and late crops hit. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over arranging the people's livelihood in disaster areas. It is necessary to take self-reliance as the main factor, persistently proceed from reality and seek truth from facts, and act according to the plans and policies. Disaster counties must regard arranging the people's livelihood as one of the focal points of current rural work."

Liao Shengdong proceeded to make the following demands concerning current spring farmwork:

- 1) Stabilize the grain area and work hard to improve the yield; 2) make proper arrangements for the rice seed strains to be used, bearing in mind the different climatic conditions for the early and late crops; 3) pay attention to the weather in carrying out spring farmwork; 4) strengthen scientific and technical guidance and popularize scientific knowledge; 5) send cadres to the basic levels to guide spring farming and help solve problems.

HENAN PLA NOTICE ON PARTY DEMOCRATIC LIFE

HK140721 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The Political Department of Henan Military District recently issued a notice to all units and departments demanding that party committees at all levels seriously maintain the system of democratic life meetings and promote democratic life. The notice made the following demands:

1. Seriously maintain the democratic life meeting system. The party committees at all levels must convene at least two such meetings a year. They must also make this into a system and maintain it for a long time.
2. The democratic life meetings should, in close connection with reality, take solving problems in ideology and work style as their main topic, and concentrate on reviewing the CCP committee's situation in studying and implementing the party's line, principles and policies, strengthening ideological leadership and correcting party work style. The meetings should enable people to clarify thinking, exchange views, eliminate misunderstandings and strengthen unity.
3. Seriously launch criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to proceed from the desire for unity, be strict with oneself and conduct more self-criticism. It is necessary to act with warmth toward comrades who have made mistakes, and patiently help them. Comrades who pursue unhealthy trends must be seriously criticized and dealt with.
4. Party committees at all levels must regard convening democratic life meetings as a major measure for strengthening ideological building, improving leadership style and enhancing fighting strength, and put it on their agenda. They should start with their own level, have one level grasping another, and produce effective results.

HUBEI GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RURAL ISSUES, TASKS

HK140802 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] Governor Han Ningfu said in his government work report at the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress: "At present we should sum up, stabilize and perfect the agricultural production responsibility system and maintain two things unchanged for a long time. This year the province must increase total agricultural output value by five percent, and strive for a six to seven percent increase."

He said: "So long as the masses do not demand that the present agricultural responsibility systems be changed, whatever type they are, they should not be changed. We must vigorously publicize party policies, conduct careful ideological and political work and ensure that the masses all know the two things that are not to be changed for a long time. These are: the socialist collectivization road and public ownership of the basic means of production such as land; and the institution of production responsibility systems in the collective agricultural economy. They should also understand the truth that the rural areas cannot become truly rich if they depart from the socialist orientation and the track of collective economy. In the course of perfecting the production responsibility systems, it is necessary to persistently practice the necessary unified management. For instance, the collective must make unified arrangements for sowing plans, practice unified management of collective water conservation and production installations and farm machinery, carry out unified organization and command in fighting natural disasters, and ensure in a unified way the fulfillment of state tasks and the necessary collective reserves, and so on. We must maintain all these things. We must pay particular attention to this point: No matter what type of responsibility system is practiced, we must carry on the diversification items operated by the collective that produce good economic results, seriously run them well and actively develop them. The collective economy will thus be continually consolidated and strengthened. The state farms must also practice production responsibility systems, improve them and make their proper contributions in the effort to reap a bumper harvest this year."

Han Ningfu said: "We must attach great importance to ecological balance in developing agriculture. We must particularly stress the question of forestry. We must be determined to solve this question and mobilize the people of the whole province to plant trees in a big way and protect the existing trees."

Han Ningfu also noted: Hubei has about 7 million mu of water that can be used for aquatic production. However the utilization rate and the yields are low. There are very great potentials. The province should strive for record fish output this year.

HUNAN READJUSTS RURAL PROCUREMENT POLICIES

HK150743 Changsha, Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on 13 February on the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. The government has decided to readjust the procurement policies for some of these products, the better to maintain the principle of taking the planned economy as the primary factor and regulation by market mechanism as secondary, promote the development of production, and satisfy market needs.

The provincial government has reclassified a number of agricultural and sideline products. Timber has been changed from second to first category. Thirteen products including eggs, pig (?intestines), pig bristles, feathers, honey, castor oil, and lacquer are changed from third to second category products.

The circular stressed: "The procurement tasks and quotas for agricultural and sideline products are mandatory, and must be handed down and implemented at every level from the province downwards. Procurement must be done in a unified way by the departments concerned. When mapping out their production tasks, the production teams must ensure that the tasks for which they are responsible to the state are assigned to the work groups and households, and guarantee their fulfillment."

The government reiterated: "It is necessary to maintain basic price stability in procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products. They must not be arbitrarily raised or hiked." The circular concluded: "We must resolutely bank black market trading and deal blows at speculation and illegal elements handling these products."

HUNAN ISSUES NOTICE ON SPRING FARMING PROBLEMS

HK130232 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Today, HUNAN RIBAO carried on its front page a notice issued by the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and people's government on various problems concerning doing a good job of this year's spring farming.

The notice says: Doing a good job of spring farming is the key link for achieving a bumper harvest this year. At present, the situation in our rural areas is very good. However, there are quite a few new problems that we should conscientiously solve under the new conditions. We specifically issue this notice now on the following major problems concerning this year's spring farming:

- 1) Stabilizing and perfecting the production responsibility system: All the localities should, in accordance with the spirit of the summary notes of the national conference on rural work, conduct education among the cadres and masses on the "two constants," on taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and on developing agriculture in the broadest sense. They should unify their understanding and conscientiously solve the relationship between control of planning and the decision-making power of the groups and individuals to whom responsibility is assigned. They should establish the responsibility system in all the production sectors including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline occupations. On the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the responsibility system, they should speed up the signing of contracts that assign responsibility so as to set the commune members at ease and give them a free hand in developing production.

2) Conscientiously carry out production plans: We should adhere to the principle of using regulation by planning mechanism as the key lever and supplementing it with regulation by market mechanism. All the communes and brigades should formulate their production plans under the guidance of state planning. While assigning the planned production tasks, they should assign the purchase quota tasks of agricultural and sideline products to groups and households.

Other major problems are:

3) Paying close attention to the work of making preparations for plowing and sowing which should be centered on collecting manure.

4) Striving to combat natural disasters and achieve a bumper harvest in spite of possible natural disasters.

5) Earnestly strengthening the leadership.

The notice concluded by emphatically pointing out that the beginning of spring has already passed and the busy work of spring farming will soon begin. All rural and urban people in the province, and all professions and departments should get mobilized to the utmost and strengthen their support of spring farming with manpower, materials and funds. The leading groups at all levels should go deep among the masses to make investigations so as to promptly solve the problems found in the investigations and organize spring farming well, thus laying the foundation for an overall bumper harvest this year.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG PLANTS TREES 13 FEB

HK140311 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Summary] Leading comrades of Hunan and Changsha, office cadres, and PLA commanders and fighters planted trees in the rain on a hill near Changsha on 13 February. Provincial and municipal leaders Mao Zhiyong, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Chuqi, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen and Liu Zhanrong took part in this activity. Over 2,000 trees and bushes were planted in 2 hours.

BRIEFS

HUNAN CADRES DISCIPLINED -- (Yang Mingren), secretary of the party branch of the Xinning County medicinal herb company, and (Wang Dachao), manager of the company, disregarded the state policy on commodity prices and did not enforce the regulations of the provincial and prefectural medicinal herb companies. Without authorization, they raised the procurement price of a medicinal herb from 3 jiao 5 fen per jin to 7 jiao 5 fen per jin from 21 June last year. They procured a large amount of this medicinal herb in the whole county. On 26 June, the prefectural medicinal herb company resolutely prohibited them from procuring this medicinal herb at a high price. In only 6 days, they procured some 1,000 dan in the whole county, causing the state to incur a loss of some 40,000 yuan. Moreover, they passed this medicinal herb off as another one and sold it, earning an unlawful income of some 3,800 yuan. After this happened, the Xinning County CCP Committee and the county people's government organized relevant departments and units to conduct a joint investigation and seriously handled this case. The county medicinal herb company must be held responsible for the loss of some 40,000 yuan incurred by the state due to the raising of the procurement price. The unlawful income of some 3,000 yuan was forfeited and submitted to the state. A fine of 2,000 yuan was imposed on them. (Yang Mingren) was dismissed from the post of the party branch secretary and (Wang Dachao) was discharged from the post of manager. Appropriate punishments were also meted out to other relevant personnel taking part in these activities. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82 HK]

FINANCIAL DISCIPLINE STRENGTHENED IN SICHUAN

OWL41813 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Report by XINHUA correspondent He Xiaolin]

[Text] Chengdu, 14 Feb (XINHUA) -- The general office of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government recently took the initiative in turning over to the higher authorities 398 high-grade leather chairs and 10 sets of sofas which had been bought in violation of financial and economic discipline. This is an example of provincial-level offices' new work style in taking the lead in strictly enforcing financial and economic discipline and correcting their mistakes.

Since the latter half of last year, two general checkups have been conducted on the enforcement of financial and economic discipline. The provincial party committee has stressed that all provincial-level organs should play an exemplary role in this regard. In the past 3 months, the provincial party committee has issued three circulars on the enforcement of financial and economic discipline and has resolutely corrected and handled cases of indiscriminately issuing bonuses, materials and subsidies by provincial-level organs. This is a good beginning.

Under the supervision of the provincial party committee, a number of provincial-level offices and bureaus have promptly corrected their mistakes in violating financial and economic discipline. The provincial communications department discovered through investigation that some of its subordinate units had withheld profits and diverted funds of over 1.3 million yuan to purposes other than those for which they had originally been earmarked. The leading party group of the department immediately instructed the concerned units to pay back the funds and profits. In accordance with regulations, the provincial agricultural machinery department also had its workers and staff members pay for the furniture that has been issued to them. Provincial-level organs now deal with and account for all violations of financial and economic discipline they have investigated.

The provincial party committee also does not tolerate violations of financial and economic discipline by leading cadres and sternly deals with such violations without discrimination. Before their office was reorganized into another unit, the responsible person of the provincial educated youth work office traveled high and low to enjoy the sight of mountains and rivers and engaged in extravagant eating and drinking at public expense. The principal leading comrade of the provincial party committee took this matter up personally and punished that responsible person for this.

According to statistics compiled by the provincial finance department, as of 15 December 1981, provincial-level organs had paid back to the finance department 2.52 million yuan which had been spent in violation of financial and economic discipline. Investigation shows that more than 300 million yuan were spent in violation of financial and economic discipline throughout the province.

KUNMING PLA'S ZHANG ZHIXIU MEETS CALLIGRAPHERS

HK130241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Summary] A group of Suzhou city, Jiangsu, calligraphers and painters has visited the heroes who took part in the Koulinsan battle and spent the Spring Festival with the commanders and fighters. Kunming PLA units Commander Zhang Zhixiu and Deputy Commander (Chen Jiagui) met the group on their arrival and departure. Deputy Political Commissar Liu Yantian saw them off at the airport.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN JANUARY PRODUCTION -- Yunnan Province did well in industrial and communications production in January. Compared with the corresponding period in 1981, the output of 18 of the 30 major products increased, and that of 19 of them exceeded that of last December. Production of yarn, cotton cloth, sewing machines, bicycles, synthetic detergent, salt, paper, washing machines, watches and beer all increased. The output of the coal mines run by the province increased by 3.76 percent over January 1981. Electricity production increased by 3.4 percent. Chemical fertilizer increased by 26.7 percent of which nitrogenous fertilizer increased by 46 percent. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL CCP URGES RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK141102 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] According to our correspondent (Hu Yong), the discipline inspection commission of the regional CCP committee recently held a forum to fervently discuss an important subject -- how to achieve decisive improvement in party style this year. The forum emphasized: Improving party style is important. Therefore, the party must go all out and adopt effective measures to do a good job from beginning to end in improving party style. They should begin by overcoming bureaucracy, raising work efficiency and strictly dealing with economic crimes.

Attending the forum were members of the discipline inspection commission of the regional CCP committee, responsible comrades of some departments, offices, committees and bureaus under regional organs and responsible persons of Hohhot municipality -- over 40 persons in all.

Comrades participating in the forum were confident and enthusiastic. They held: The task set forth by the CCP Central Committee that our party style must show decisive improvement this year is important in carrying out our work in the new year. In 1982 we must boost our morale, work hard for the prosperity of the country and actively strive for more progress and greater achievements. This is our first year to enact the instructions of the CCP Central Committee on work in Nei Monggol. Therefore, we must rectify our party style, enhance the fighting force of our party and ensure that the party's lines, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and the instructions of the CCP Central Committee on work in Nei Monggol are implemented better to accelerate development of socialist modernization in our region.

The participants explained that discipline inspection organizations at all levels have scored great achievements since their reestablishment and that our party style is improving. However, unhealthy party style still poses serious problems requiring prompt solutions.

The participants pointed out: The unhealthy party style finds expression mainly in the following ways: As far as politics and ideology are concerned, a few party members and cadres divorce themselves from the line of the CCP Central Committee, violate the four principles and are inclined to bourgeois liberalism. Some party members and cadres forget the principle of serving the party and the people and adopt rampant individualism. All they are thinking about is money, a house and children. They take advantage of their positions and power to establish illegal ties and engage in under-the-table deals to seek personal interests. As far as the economy is concerned, some party members and cadres violate laws and disciplines; engage in speculation, profiteering, graft, embezzlement and bribery; and consider public property to be their own.

As far as work style is concerned, the bureaucracy is a serious problem. Some leading comrades claim credit for themselves, are arrogant, put on bureaucratic airs, completely separate themselves from the masses and are inefficient at work.

Many participants pointed out: The reason some unhealthy practices fail to be promptly corrected is mainly because some leading comrades and leading bodies are weak and lax, have no courage to struggle and fail to adhere to principles. Some party members and cadres and even some leading cadres who engage in unhealthy practices try to accommodate and cover up for law and discipline violations committed by their relatives, friends and children and attack and suppress those comrades who expose unhealthy practices.

The participants said: To solve our problems, the first step is to solve the problems of leading cadres engaging in law and discipline violations and covering up unhealthy practices.

The participants said: The CCP Central Committee said that the two tasks which need to be emphasized in building a spiritual civilization are a major measure for rectifying our party style. Simplifying organs, overcoming bureaucracy and raising work efficiency are decisions for developing our revolutionary cause and promoting the four modernizations.

We should make up our minds to do a good job. To strictly deal with economic crimes and other major crimes, we should first of all carefully deal with those major crimes involving responsible cadres. Serious cases must be strictly and severely dealt with according to law. This is a serious problem affecting the fate of our party and country. We must resolutely do a good job from beginning to end. At the same time, we should conduct education inside and outside the party, readjust organizations, improve systems, strive to plug loopholes and prevent the occurrence of similar cases.

The participants said: To rectify party work style, it is also necessary to conduct education in party spirit among party members, teaching them to use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to overcome individualism and bourgeois liberalism. Every party member, especially leading cadres, must conscientiously study Comrade Chen Yun's important speech entitled "Seek Truth, Do Not Save Face," voluntarily clean political dust and germs from their bodies, keep firmly in mind our party's principles and fighting goals and make strict demands on themselves in accordance with the standards of advanced proletariats.

Comrade Han Feng, secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the end of the forum. He said: Improving party style is the task of the party. Not only discipline inspection organizations but also party organizations and leading cadres at all levels must fulfill this task. As long as our party is mobilized and all party members take concerted actions, a decisive improvement in our party style will certainly be achieved.

TIANJIN CONVENES MEETING ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK140742 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Excerpts] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 13 February the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee sponsored a meeting of leading cadres from district, county and bureau CCP committees to urge party committees at all levels to earnestly study speeches by responsible comrades of the central authorities at the Spring Festival gathering. Efforts should be made to enhance their understanding and unify their thinking to make vital contributions in dealing blows at serious criminal cases in the economic field.

Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Chen Bing, deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee; and Wang Enhui and Bai Hua, standing committee members of the municipal CCP committee. Yan Dakai, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, addressed the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Yan Dakai noted: The current situation in Tianjin has taken a turn for the better; so has the party's work style. This has improved the party's prestige. However, the party's work style has not taken a decisive turn for the better. Though we have dealt blows at malpractices such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband goods, graft and embezzlement and taking possession of state property, we have not dealt blows effectively enough. Criminal cases increase. This brings great harm to the party and the people. These economic crimes are destroying the socialist economic foundation, undermining the program to achieve socialist modernization, destroying the party's prestige and the ties between the party and the people and weakening the enthusiasm of the masses. These criminal activities are ruining the party's work style, hurting social morale and seriously corrupting party members, cadres and the people, particularly the broad masses of youths. This is very dangerous.

In his speech, Comrade Yan Dakai put forward the following tasks to cope with these malpractices:

1. In waging a struggle against serious violations in the economic field, party committees at all levels must adopt a firm stand. It is imperative to deal impartially with cases no matter who is involved. Under no circumstances should we seek to have personal relations cover up crimes.

2. It is necessary to deal blows at serious criminal activities such as smuggling, trafficking in contraband, graft and embezzlement and taking possession of state property,
3. It is imperative to deal with all economic violations when cadres are involved according to party discipline and state law; under no condition should we be softhearted toward them.
4. In line with the 1982 work guidelines set forth by the municipal CCP committee, it is necessary to conduct education among the vast numbers of cadres and the masses on economic policies and the legal system.

QUALITY AIDS TIANJIN LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTPUT VALUE

OW160928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA) -- Light industrial output value in Tianjin rose 43 percent over the past three years as a result of concentrating on development of high quality products of known brands, according to delegates from that city attending the recent national conference on light industry. Tianjin plans a further increase of nine percent in 1982.

In 1981, light industrial output value in Tianjin was 5,212 million yuan.

In order to develop better quality products which were in great demand, the municipal government decided in 1978 that 44 industrial enterprises with 13,000 workers and staff and 65,000 square meters of space would go over to light industry and produce sewing machines, bicycles, clocks and watches, cosmetics and foodstuffs. Production tasks of light industrial establishments with 9,000 workers and staff and 100,000 square meters of floor space were switched to manufacture proven brands of ready-to-wear clothing, cutlery, leather goods, furniture, washing machines, electric fans and accordians. Eighty percent of the 220 million yuan invested in light industry in 1981 was used for this purpose.

The output of synthetic leather, wrist watches, home sewing machines, beer, toothpaste and accordians more than doubled in the past 3 years. In the same period, rug production went up 92.5 percent, essential oils and fragrances 98.8 percent, cutlery 87.3 percent, bicycles 47.3 percent and high-sensitivity photographic film 61 percent.

In order to upgrade known brands and increase production of high quality goods generally, Tianjin's light industrial research institutes have developed new products, improved old ones and brought out new designs. More than 2,500 new products were trial produced and 1,435 of them went into regular production. The Tianjin bicycle plant improved technology and added several production lines, including lightweight and heavy-duty bikes. More than 40 different models and designs of bicycles are now produced by the plant compared with 10 models 2 years ago. The quality of wrist watches has improved and new models have been introduced including day-date watches, automatic watches, digital watches and smaller watches for women.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COMMODITY SALE -- In 1981, commodity retail sales in the region increased by 6.8 percent to supplement the substantial growth in 1980 and 1979. In 1981, markets were brisk, supplies of major consumer goods were ample, quality of products was improved and commodity prices were stable. Over 61,000 televisions were sold in 1981. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG INCREASES FOOD INDUSTRY OUTPUT

OW121407 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 12 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province plans a 15 percent increase for food industry this year after annual increases of 24.2 percent in each of the last three years according to Jia Jingquan, director of the province's light industrial bureau who is currently in Beijing as a delegate to the national conference on light industry.

The director attributed the growth rates to both a three-year investment of 340 million yuan by state, provincial and local authorities and a rapid expansion in agriculture and animal husbandry. Seventy percent of the capital investment was in technology and renovation. Gross 1981 output of the food industry was 1,120 million yuan, a 72.6 percent increase from 1978, the year before implementation of the investment program, Jia said. The province is aiming at a 1982 output of 1,300 million yuan. The growth rate of the food industry has surpassed that of all other light industry in the province.

Sugar production during the current refining season is expected to reach 360,000 tons, 112 percent more than the 1979 refining season, the director said. The province also turned out 18,200 tons of dairy products in 1981, an increase of 111.6 percent from 1978. With a sharp expansion of sugar beet acreage, the food industry is expected to purchase 3.3 million tons in the current refining season, 1.8 million more than 1978, Jia said. The number of cows in the province has more than doubled since 1978. They supplied 140 percent more milk to the dairy industry compared with 1978. In the past three years, Jia said, sugar refining capacity increased 60,000 tons, milk processing capacity doubled, beer brewing tripled and confectionery increased by nearly 4.5 times.

Jia said that the quality of processed foods has been improved in the last three years. The state, the Ministry of Light Industry and provincial authorities have recognized 58 food brands in the period as "quality goods." Trial production of 580 new foods was done, and 90 percent have been marketed.

Certain products have also been serialized, he said. For instance, milk powder has been produced to meet the various needs of infants, children, pregnant women and the elderly.

1982 sugar production is expected to rise 16 percent from the 1981 refining season, Jia said. Dairy production will rise 20 percent to 35 percent, beer 47 percent, confectionaries 82 percent and cigarettes 41 percent.

JILIN REGULATIONS ON HOG PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT

SK130825 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpts] On 13 February JILIN RIBAO printed regulations issued by the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government on developing hog production and improving procurement work.

The regulations state: To promote hog production, improve hog procurement and solve problems concerning meat supplies in our province, we hereby adopt the following regulations: In developing hog production, it is necessary to have hog production promoted by state units, collectives and individuals, focusing on hog raising by individuals. To encourage peasants to raise hogs and sell them to the state, we must, in addition to earnestly implementing the policies which have proven effective, make some readjustments of policies in line with the new situation.

1. We must protect and develop boars and sows and expand sources of hog supplies. Those who keep boars and sows should be allotted fodder plots and subsidiary fodder grains. Collectives and individuals which keep boars and sows, including reserve boars and sows, should be allotted three to five fen of fodder plots in addition to 250 jin of subsidiary fodder grains stipulated in the regulations.
2. We must actively promote collective hog production, pay special attention to the raising of boars and sows by collectives, ensure adequate supplies of shoats and stabilize the prices for shoats.
3. We must vigorously develop households specializing in hog production. Interested individuals may apply to become specialized hog-raising households at their production teams. With the approval of production teams and communes, they will be issued licenses by the local county people's government. Once they are issued licences, specialized hog-raising households must maintain their status so that they can strive for specialization.
4. Fodder plots should be allotted to and managed by households specialized in hog production.
5. In accordance with the principle of placing primary importance on a planned economy and secondary importance to regulation by market force, we must implement the policy of assigning hogs to households to raise and setting purchase quotas. After meeting their assigned quotas, households may draw a bonus of three to five yuan for each of the hogs sold to the state.
6. To encourage peasants to raise and sell more hogs to the state, coupons for purchasing industrial goods at a premium can be issued. Beginning in 1982, the province will annually produce 50,000 bicycles, 30,000 sewing machines and other popular manufactured goods to encourage peasants to sell hogs.
7. Hogs are products in the secondary category. Assigned hog quotas should be purchased and managed by commercial departments in a unified way. No other organs, units or individuals are allowed to purchase hogs in either urban or rural areas, slaughter them or sell the meat. Hog-raising households may sell their hogs and meat at trade fairs after fulfilling assigned quotas.

GUO FENG, LI DESHENG ADDRESS PLA MEETING

SK161040 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] On 13 February, over 1,800 cadres from leading organs under the Shenyang PLA units and organs at or above regiment level of PLA units stationed in Shenyang assembled at the army club to hear the report given by Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, on the current economic situation.

In his report, Comrade Guo Feng, in order to clarify ambiguous questions and understanding prevailing among some comrades, tendered explanations in line with many related materials amassed by the province and elsewhere on the progress achieved in developing the national economy, on financial deficits, markets and prices, the responsibility systems enforced in rural areas, the planned economy and on market adjustment. He discussed theories concerning some questions. On some questions, he introduced the materials concerned and offered a great many practical suggestions. He delivered a lively and practical lesson.

Following his report, Commander Li Desheng delivered a speech in which he stated: Only by accurately understanding the situation can we firmly trust the party's policies and enhance our confidence in achieving success. Our country is in the vital historical period of great change and development in which it is establishing order from chaos and eliminating its backward state. Therefore, we should do a good job in studying the party's lines, principles and policies and show concern for the situation.

In conclusion, he stated: we must keep pace with the onward march of the CCP Central Committee, study the new situation so as to solve new problems and devise new measures to open up new prospects so we can make further progress in building up our armed forces.

NINGXIA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMWORK

HK151042 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 82 p 1

["Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Government 4 February Circular on Doing a Thoroughly Good Job of Spring Farmwork"]

[Text] To administrative offices, municipal and county (suburban) people's governments:

The busy season of spring farming is coming soon. Cadres and people of all nationalities must take immediate action, boost their revolutionary spirit and concentrate their efforts on making preparations for spring farmwork, so that success will be achieved this spring and a solid foundation will be laid for the summer harvest and for an overall increase in this year's agricultural production. For this reason, we have issued the following notice:

1. It is necessary to unify our understanding and always be prepared to fight against natural disasters and fight for a bumper harvest. In 1981, our region had a bumper harvest in agricultural production. Since winter last year, through implementing the spirit of the national and regional conferences on agricultural work, various localities have established and perfected various production responsibility systems in light of their local conditions. Now the situation for production and making preparations for spring farming is unprecedentedly good. There are more favorable conditions for spring farming this year. However, we must clearly realize that there are also some unfavorable factors on the road to achieving a bumper harvest. Some comrades have underestimated the arduousness of increasing production on the basis of previous bumper harvests and are unrealistically optimistic. In some places, preparation of chemical fertilizer and farmyard manure has not been sufficient for spring farming, and medium- and small-size farm tools are in short supply. Since last winter, in particular, as it has seldom rained or snowed, there have been signs of drought in the mountainous areas. According to weather forecasts, there is a trend toward continuous drought in the mountainous areas for this spring and summer, while on the plains, there will be "February rain." So, leaders at various levels must educate cadres and people to have a correct understanding of the present situation and, having the unfavorable conditions in mind, strive to overcome them and develop the favorable conditions so that the existing problems can be solved and all preparatory work for preventing and resisting natural disasters can be done well. In the mountainous areas, all possible efforts should be made to tap the potential of irrigation works and to control the use of water in a scientific way, while in the irrigated areas, measures should be taken to prevent "February rain" from doing damage. From now on, both the mountainous and plains areas must make a careful examination of the preparations for spring farming. The work of raking the soil and preserving the moisture in the soil must be grasped well, and the manure should be collected and carried to the fields in time. It is necessary to begin sowing at the earliest possible time and to begin it early in the morning before the ice melts while there is sufficient moisture in the soil, so that the task of spring sowing can be fulfilled successfully.

2. It is necessary to implement the No 1, 1982 document of the CCP Central Committee in an all-round way and further improve, perfect and regularize the production responsibility systems. In our region, the work of establishing the production responsibility systems has been basically completed. Now that the spring farming season is coming soon, various production responsibility systems must be continued without making any change. The existing problems and all aspects that need to be perfected must be solved and perfected step-by-step in accordance with the development of production and the opinions of the masses on condition that the spring farmwork will not be affected.

All brigades practicing the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output must strengthen unified management and use of land, large-scale farm machinery, tools and water conservation facilities, and do a good job of protecting and using collective property and production facilities. Those who have seized the opportunity to forcibly take over, share among individuals or destroy collective property must be dealt with in a prompt and serious manner. Economic sanctions must be applied against those who have occupied collective land or used the land contracted to them for purposes not stipulated in the contracts. It is necessary to grasp well the work of signing contracts while carrying out various responsibility systems in agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry and sideline production.

3. It is necessary to resolutely carry out the policy of "never slackening our efforts in promoting grain production while actively developing a diversified economy," to carry out the plan for agricultural production in an all-round way and, under the guidance of the state plan, make good arrangements for the growing of grain crops, oil crops, beets and marketable vegetables in line with local conditions. More beets must be planted to meet the needs of sugar refineries. Both in the mountainous areas and in the irrigated areas, great efforts must be made to raise per unit yield through intensive cultivation of both grain and industrial crops. It is necessary to relate the planting plan with the state plan through the contracts signed between production teams and commune members. It is also necessary to make proper arrangements for the distribution and rotation of various crops and develop the production of green manure crops so that the soil can be fertilized while crops are grown. At the same time, we must do a good job of spring afforestation and of making preparations for the nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive, paying special attention to the plans for the afforested area and the preparation of saplings. It is also necessary to pay attention to livestock breeding and epidemic prevention work, especially to the implementation of the policy on pig-raising so that more pigs will be raised. We must enthusiastically encourage commune members to develop household livestock raising and organize surplus labor to develop industrial and sideline production so that their income can be increased.

4. It is necessary to popularize agricultural science and technology, raise the level of scientific farming and try every possible means to satisfy the urgent demand of the peasants for studying science and technology. The achievements in modern science and technology must be combined with our fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming and the agricultural technology which has been proved to be effective in practice must be popularized. Attention must be paid to seed selection and the development of fields for breeding improved seeds. Chemical fertilizer must be applied rationally and properly and the role of sowing by drilling machines must be brought into play. We must run well various technological study classes for cadres and technicians in communes and brigades, and, through broadcasting and propaganda at the country fairs as well as through setting up household examples, concluding contracts linking technology to output, establishing advisory organizations, publishing and distributing pamphlets and other means, help the peasants study agricultural science and technology.

5. It is necessary to effectively strengthen leadership in spring farmwork, which is the central task at present in the countryside. It is necessary to bring into play the leading role of party organizations at various levels, especially at the grassroots level. Being units of the collective economy, production brigades and production teams must take the heavy task of leading the spring farmwork rather than slackening leadership. The spirit of the 1982, No 1 document of the central authorities must be conveyed to cadres and the masses as soon as possible so that it can become a motive force in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. It is necessary to conduct education for the peasants in the "two unchangeables" and the "three interests" and do a good job in all fields.

Leaders at various levels and all agricultural support units must improve their work style and go right to the frontline of spring farmwork to investigate and study the new situations and new problems there and sum up new experiences to help the grassroots areas solve their problems in practice. It is necessary to do a good job of supporting agriculture. The industrial, commercial, marketing and supply departments must do a good job in the supply of chemical fertilizer and other farm chemicals as well as medium- and small-size farm tools and diesel oil for agricultural use. Financial departments and banks must grasp well the use of agricultural support funds and the extending of agricultural credits so that the problems of poor teams and families in difficulties can be truly solved. Grain departments must pay attention to making arrangements for seeds and the livelihood of commune members in disaster areas. All departments in the countryside must do their spring farmwork well for the convenience of the peasants so that more strength can be concentrated on ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks in spring farmwork.

MA WENRUI, LANZHOU PLA LEADERS INSPECT DEFENSES

HK170236 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Lanzhou PLA units Commander Du Yide and First Political Commissar Xiao Hua inspected the Xian people's air defense projects that can be used for both peaceful and wartime purposes of 16 February. They were accompanied by Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui, Governor Yu Mingtao, Xian Municipal CCP Committee Second Secretary He Chenghua, and all participants in the first meeting of the People's Air Defense Committee of the Lanzhou PLA units, which is being convened in Shaanxi. The conference participants visited nine such projects, including the Dayan Pagoda underground project.

In the course of their inspection, Du Yide, Xiao Hua, Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao and He Chenghua asked detailed questions about the utilization of these projects, and also put forward many good views on improving their use. Xiao Hua and other comrades were very happy to see the Dayan Pagoda and other projects. He said: We should continue to make efforts to build this into the Xian area arts and entertainment center. When the comrades concerned reported on the economic results of the underground cultural palace since its opening, Comrade Xiao Hua pointed out: Do not just stress the economic results. The cultural and educational results are more important. It is necessary to conduct education for the masses in culture and arts and provide healthy and meaningful entertainment centers for them.

Comrades Xiao Hua, Du Yide and other leaders also chatted with young people awaiting employment who had been assigned to work in these units. They urged them to establish the notion of serving the people, humbly learn from the old workers, and work happily in service trades.

Also present were Gansu Provincial Governor Li Dengying; Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CCP Committee Executive Deputy Secretary Li Yunhe; and Qinghai Provincial Executive Vice Governor Song Lin.

WANG ENMAO CHAIRS XINJIANG TREE-PLANTING BODY

HK160221 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Summary] Xinjiang recently set up a tree-planting committee. The committee has 32 members, with Comrade Wang Enmao as chairman. The committee has been set up to implement the NPC session resolution on launching a mass tree-planting drive. It will provide a unified leadership for this drive.

HONGQI ON RECOVERY OF TAIWAN BY ZHENG CHENGGONG

HK160900 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 3, 1 Feb 82 p 41

[Historical data by Li Hong [2621 1347]: "The 320th Anniversary of the Recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong"]

[Text] This year 1 February marks the 320th anniversary of the successful expulsion of Dutch aggressors and the recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong, an outstanding national hero in Chinese history.

Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China from time immemorial. However, it was forcibly seized and occupied by the Dutch aggressors in 1624 (the fourth year of the Tianqi period during the reign of Emperor Xi Zong of the Ming Dynasty). The Dutch aggressors exercised brutal colonial rule over the island and plunged the local people into the abyss of suffering. With a view to driving away the Dutch aggressors and recovering the treasure island of Taiwan, Zheng Chenggong set off from Liaoluo Bay on Chinmen Island with an army of 25,000 men on 21 April 1661. After passing Penghu Island and surmounting numerous difficulties at sea, they victoriously hit the beach in southern Taiwan on the morning of 30 April. On the same day, with the positive support and help rendered by the local people, Zheng Chenggong swiftly foiled the stubborn resistance put up by the Dutch aggressors both at sea and on land and immediately laid siege to the important stronghold of Kanchien city (today's Tainan), forcing the city's commanding officer to surrender. After this, Zheng Chenggong laid siege to another stronghold called Taiwan city (today's Anping) while proceeding to recover other lost territories. Tei Kokukyo, the Dutch-appointed viceroy of Taiwan, tried to lure Zheng Chenggong into abandoning his determination to recover Taiwan with the promise of tribute and money. However, Zheng Chenggong said: "Taiwan has been run by the Chinese people since ancient times. It is a Chinese territory although it has been occupied by your country all these years. Now I have come to claim it back and the land should belong to me." This shows his determination to recover the territory of his motherland and reflects the glorious tradition of the Chinese people in resisting foreign aggression and safeguarding national sovereignty. After fighting valiantly for 9 months, Tei Kokukyo was forced to surrender on 1 February 1662 due to the lack of reinforcements. Thus, Taiwan, which was occupied by the Dutch aggressors for as long as 38 years, was finally returned to the embrace of the motherland.

The recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong goes down in the annals of Chinese history as a brilliant victory in the struggle against aggression. It is of great historic significance. Today, we must continue to carry forward Zheng Chenggong's patriotic spirit and strive to bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and fulfill the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

SOFTBALL TOURNEY OPEN TO ALL FEDERATION MEMBERS

OW161441 Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Taipei, 16 Feb (CNA) -- The Republic of China has decided to hold the fifth world women's softball championship as scheduled for July 2-11 this year. The decision was made Tuesday morning after three days of cordial discussions between President Ho Ming-chang of the Republic of China Amateur Softball Association (ROCASA) and Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation (ISF). All 46 ISF members will be invited to participate in the tournament, Ho and Porter agreed. And invitations will be handed over to the ISF within seven days and then sent out to its members.

Porter stressed that politics should not interfere with sports and all teams should be equally treated. He left for the United States earlier in the afternoon. Before departure, the ISF official gave a seven-point statement:

- The fifth world women's softball championship will be held in Taipei July 2-11 as scheduled.
- The host nation's organizing committee agrees to send out invitations to all members through the intermediary of the ISF.
- The host nation should give all teams wishing to attend the July softball series here entry permits and grant them visas.
- The ROCASA should abide by the ISF's regulations in preparing the tourney.
- He is quite satisfied with the ROC's preparation work and is confident that the July series will be successful.
- Both the ISF and the ROCASA hope that all the ISF's members have equal chances to take part in the softball series here and any political interference should be avoided.
- The ISF and the host nation Tuesday jointly announced the signing of a formal agreement on the procedure, organization, activities and competition of the softball tourney.

Further on Tournament

OW161447 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Taipei, 16 Feb (CNA) -- Ho Ming-chang, chairman of the Republic of China Softball Association, Tuesday announced that the association will continue to prepare for holding the fifth world women's softball championship in Taipei July 2-11. He made the statement after signing an agreement on technical arrangements of the tournament with Don Porter, secretary general of the International Softball Federation [ISF].

It is understood that during the tournament only the national flag of the Republic of China and the flag of ISF will be displayed and only the national anthem of the host country will be played during the competition.

Budget of the tournament will be about NT dollars 10,000,000 (U.S. dollars 263,158), according to Ho.

HU YAOBANG GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON TELEVISION DRAMA

HK170604 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Hu Yaobang Speaks on Producing Good Television Dramas"]

[Text] CCP Chairman Hu Yaobang has given this special instruction on the development of China's television dramas: This is a newly-emerging undertaking. Every effort should be made to do a good job of it, and we are not allowed to fail in this respect.

Jin Shan, director of the China Art Commission for Television Drama, told reporters recently that "The Dream of the Red Chamber," a famous monumental work in China's classical literature, would be turned into a television serial. The television script, estimated to run from 10 to 15 segments, would be completed at the end of this year and shooting would officially start in 1983. According to Jin Shan, the China Art Commission for Television Drama has stipulated that, in adapting famous works into television serials, first of all, it is necessary to be true to the original works and second, there should be fairly high literary and artistic quality. Beside "The Drama of the Red Chamber," other famous classical works such as "Water Margin," "Pilgrimage to the West" and "The Romance of the Three Kingdoms" will also be presented one after another on television.

CCP'S WANG ZHEN, LIAO CHENGZHI VISIT SHENZHEN

HK070259 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Dispatch from Shenzhen: "Wang Zhen, Liao Chengzhi Arrive in Shenzhen, Praise Successful Experiences of Shekou"]

[Text] CCP Central Committee Political Bureau member Wang Zhen and NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Liao Chengzhi respectively arrived on 4 and 5 February to inspect the Shenzhen special economic zone and the Shekou industrial zone. Wang Zhen affirmed the achievements in building up the special zone in recent years and encouraged central departments coming to build factories in Shenzhen to continue to do their work well.

Wang Zhen arrived in Shenzhen on the morning of 4 February. He immediately proceeded to inspect the Jianian printing plant. In the afternoon, he visited various other plants, including the Huaqiang and Aihua electronics plants, and also held talks with principal responsible persons sent to establish plants in Shenzhen by the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Ministries of Machine Building. On the morning of 5 February, after listening to reports from departments concerned, he proceeded to the Shekou industrial zone.

Liao Chengzhi arrived at the Shekou industrial zone by hovercraft from Guangzhou at noon on 5 February, accompanied by T.C. Lau, general manager of the Hong Kong Yaumati Ferry Company.

Wang Zhen and Liao Chengzhi concluded their visit to the Shekou industrial zone at 1430 on 5 February and returned together by hovercraft to Guangzhou.

According to reports, Wang Zhen visited Shenzhen in 1979. He affirmed the achievements scored in building up the special zone in the past 1 or 2 years. He had particular praise for the progress of the electronics industry in recent years. He encouraged central departments coming to set up plants in Shenzhen to continue to do their work well. He said the central policy decision is to continue to make a success in running the special zone. He said if the zone is not run well, this will make a bad impression abroad; this is a point we must watch. He mentioned that the special zone should make use of its own conditions and do well in the work of "integrating the internal and external and promoting mutual stimulation." "Internal" refers to internal units (relative to Shenzhen), and "external" to foreign investment.

Vice Chairman Liao said after visiting the Shekou industrial zone: "Shekou's planning is comprehensive, and the capital construction has also been done well. Other units in the special zone should use it as a reference."

During their visit to Shenzhen and Shekou, Wang Zhen and Liao Chengzhi were received by Shenzhen Mayor Liang Xiang and other leaders of the special zone.

TA KUNG PAO ON YANG DEZHI VISIT TO XISHA ISLANDS

HK121036 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 Feb 82 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "The Chinese and Soviet Chiefs of Staff Confront Each Other Across the Sea"]

[Text] Report on the Trip to the South by Messrs Yang

The news about Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong going together to the Xisha Islands was made known in a subtle way.

The recent trip by these two persons to the Xisha Islands was mentioned only briefly in a news item.

What the news item stressed was that earth from Zhongnanhai in Beijing had been taken to the Xisha Islands and used to fill a hole in which young coconut trees had been planted. This was to underline the close links between the Xisha Islands and the motherland.

The report was presented in a way which seemed to suggest that it was further stressing the declaration of the Xisha Islands as the sacred territory of China, which is not to be encroached upon. The trip by the two people was made to appear as just a part of a routine inspection.

The Soviet Chief of Staff Arrives in Vietnam

But to us, this matter carries unusual significance.

First, Yang Dezhi is the chief of the General Staff of the PLA and Yang Yong is the deputy chief of the General Staff. They went south together and visited national defense frontline areas.

Second, China has launched many counterattacks against Vietnam's continued intrusions into China. People in international circles believe that if Vietnam again launches a large-scale offensive against China, fighting may extend to the sea.

Third, Ogarov, first vice minister of the Soviet Ministry of Defense and concurrently chief of the General Staff of the Soviet army, arrived in Hanoi early this month on "an official friendly visit."

Things were very clear. China was confronting a chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army with this Chinese counterpart.

Danang and Cam Ranh Bay

The coincident activities of the Chinese and Soviet chiefs of the General Staff in this region were fundamentally different in nature.

Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong were making an inspection of the territory of their own country and using earth from Zhongnanhai in Beijing to boost the morale of the fighters. This was to demonstrate that the central authorities leaders are at one with the able-bodied fighters defending the national territory.

Ogarov had come all the way from Europe to Southeast Asia to give personal instructions to a puppet regime that serves as its goon and to hatch plots. The big hegemonist further instigated its smaller counterpart to seek further expansion.

In meeting with the Soviet visitor, Pham Van Dong "set great value" on the current Soviet-Vietnamese talks and expressed "deep thanks" for "a liberal supply of effective and overall aid" being given by the Soviet Union to Vietnam.

A report from Bangkok says that some people believe that the Soviet Union is probably seeking "expanded facilities" for its naval forces in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in southern Vietnam.

Watch Over Soviet and Vietnamese Actions

Pham Van Dong's expression of deep thanks for Soviet aid was actually an act of mocking himself.

A political joke goes that the Soviet response to Vietnam's request for aid was only: "Please tighten your belts." Hanoi's cabled reply: "There are not enough belts to go around and they are urgently needed." This is the painful result Vietnam has achieved in helping the Soviets with their problems.

During Ogarov's visit to Hanoi, Vietnam intensified its attacks against the Kampuchean resistance forces on the border between Kampuchea and Thailand and even dropped bombs on the Thai border. A small unit also intruded into Thai territory.

A report yesterday said that the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs had sent a note to Vietnam strongly protesting the recent military provocations by Vietnam of intruding into China.

Judging from the publication of the news about the trip of Yang Dezhi and Yang Yong (who was said to be the general commander of counterattack against Vietnam) to the Xisha Islands, China is continuously keeping a close watch over Soviet and Vietnamese actions.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SCHEDULED 23 FEB

HK111442 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAC in Chinese 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Special dispatch: "Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Session Will Be Held on 23 February"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 Feb -- The fourth session of the fifth Guangdong provincial people's congress is fixed for 23 February in Guangzhou.

The 16th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee, which was held 8-9 February, decided to hold the fourth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee on 22 February in Guangzhou.

MING PAO ON BEIJING'S EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES

HK080538 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 8 Feb 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Will Map Out New Plans To Rearrange Education Expenditures"]

[Text] In recent years, China has been enforcing birth control more and more strictly. As a result, the decrease in student enrollment which primary and secondary schools are facing will become increasingly prominent. This will have influence both on the reasonable distribution of primary and secondary schools and on the allocation of education expenditures of the state in the future.

The Ministry of Education in Beijing has completed an investigation into the situation and hence worked out a report, from which we can see the development trend of education in China in the future.

According to the report, in 1975, the enrollment in primary schools in China reached 150 million or more, the highest recorded in history; and in 1978, the enrollment dropped to 140 million or more.

As China has enforced family planning and strictly controlled the population growth, the enrolment in primary schools is subsiding. Considered from the scope of the whole country, the key link of primary education in the future will rest on the improvement of educational quality. Therefore, the number of teachers will not increase but decrease accordingly following the decline of primary school enrollment.

The report pointed out that, according to statistics, by 1992 primary school enrollment will drop to around half that in 1975. The expenditures and fixed assets for primary education "withdrawn" will consequently amount to a few billion yuan. A plan should be worked out to cope with the change, so that severe waste due to wrong anticipation can be avoided, and the economic resources saved can be utilized in a planned way to improve primary education and to promote other kinds of education. The 13-17 year age group of the population attending secondary education basically has remained stable in the last 5 years, and will sharply decline from 1985 on. As calculated, 1996 will be the low point. The average rate of decrease from 1985 to 1996 will be 44.9 per 1,000. By 2000, this sector of the population will be 72 million or more.

The report realized that such a trend would surely lead to a sharp increase in vacancies in secondary schools as one less student would mean one more empty seat. In 1981, there were more than 6 million empty seats in secondary schools; in 1990, the number will rise to 20 million or more. One million empty seats in secondary schools means 100 million yuan of assets "saved." Therefore, by 1990, the amount saved per year will be 2.1 billion yuan or more.

If we change the present system under which the state takes full responsibility for education, and make good use of television educational facilities, the resources saved with every four empty seats in secondary schools can be used to educate one person in a specialized field. So, a contingent containing millions of qualified personnel can be created very soon.

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